The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Democracy.

Cannon—Fireworks—Calcium Lights—Torch-light Processions and General Excitement.

Speeches of Augustus Schell, John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Hon. John Kelly.

Pursuant to an extensively-advertised call, the Democracy assembled in full force in and around Tammany Hall, last evening, to ratify the nominations for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Almshouse Governor—of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden, and Patrick McElroy. The "pocket-piece" kept booming in the Park, the calcium lights shone from Tammany balcony, the torch-light processions, with their pyrotechnic accompaniments, made the surrounding streets and the Park exceedingly picturesque, while inside and outside of the building a dense crowd was congregated.

At twenty minutes to 8 the meeting proper was called to order by Sheriff John Kelly, who proposed Collector Schell for Chairman.

The audience ratified the nomination with cheers.

Mr. Schell, on taking the Chair, said they had assembled to reiterate their devotion to the Democratic Party, and the Administration, which had been conducted under the principles of that party. They were on the eve of a vital municipal election. The contest had commenced which might put in jeopardy the Union which they loved, and the interests of this great metropolis. Let, then, the Democratic Party be found again under the time-honored banner of Tammany Hall, that had so often been borne to victory. Names of sterling integrity and high social position would be presented to them this evening. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder, sustaining the Constitution and the Union in support of their candidates. [Cheers.] Thanking them for the honor of selecting him to preside, he would invite their attention to the further business of the evening. Hon. Mr. Barnard would read the resolutions.

Three cheers were given for Recorder Barnard, and the proposed list of Vice-Presidents was read and adopted unanimously, as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wilson G. Hunt,	Nicholas Dimond,
Joseph Lawrence,	Charles Yates,
Thomas E. Davis,	Matthew T. Brennan,
Schuyler Livingston,	Robert J. Dillon,
John Dimon,	Moses Taylor,
Benjamin H. Field,	Watts Sherman,
William McMurray,	John E. Develin,
John McKesson,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Jacob Windmuller,	George Douglass,
Andrew H. Mickle,	Francis B. Cutting,
Anthony V. Stout,	James Lee,
John Kerr,	Denis Carolin,
Jacob A. Westervelt,	Royal Phelps,
Rodolph A. Witthaus,	James J. Roosevelt,
Elias Townsend,	Freeman Campbell,
Bartlett Smith,	Terence Donnelly,
James H. Cook,	James B. Murray,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Dr. Julius Frankel,
James Murphy,	Arthur Leary,
Thomas Jeremiah,	Elnathan Thorn,
Gustavus A. Conover,	William Mench,
Dr. Wm. Schirmer,	Geo. G. Barnard,
David A. Jackson,	Frederic R. Lee,
William Miles,	Charles A. Clinton,
Sam'l F. Butterworth,	Hiram Cranston,
Anthony Dugro,	Robert D. Livingston,
Thomas W. Adams,	John O'Grady,
Dennis Johnson,	Hugh G. Crozier,
Thomas Wheelan,	William E. Eager,
S. L. M. Barlow,	William Gayte,
Hugh Smith,	Solomon Banta,
Abraham D. Russell,	William Murphy,
John McLeod Murphy,	Lewis Withington,
George J. Forrest,	Hiram Cranston,
Edmund Jones, Jr.,	John B. Fogarty,
Oswald Ottendoerfer,	John Dowling,
Algernon S. Jarvis,	James Mahoney,
Francis R. Tillou,	William Burns,
John Fitch,	James English,
Michel Lacour,	Christian B. Woodruff,
Caleb F. Lindsley,	John Brown,
John Y. Savage, Jr.,	John Lynch,
Oliver Charlick,	Bernard Kelly,
Elias S. Higgins,	Philip Merkle,
Aaron Vanderpoel,	Henry L. Clinton,
Elias L. Smith,	G. Salsbridge Smith,
Philip W. Engs,	William C. Conner,
William J. Geer,	George W. Varian,
Charles W. Baker,	Jacob L. Smith,
Dr. A. H. Wilkelow,	Joseph L. Tucker,
George E. Baldwin,	Peter M. Schenck,
William Hickman,	Isaiah Rynders,
Patrick Foley,	Michael Fitzgerald,
Henry Bucher,	David A. Fowler,
John L. Lindholm,	John Harrison,
[illegible] Mataran,	Steph. Van Nostrand,
Florence McCarthy,	William Baites,
Owen Kinney,	Abraham T. Hillyer,
Michael T. Compton,	Malcolm Campbell,
William H. Hyatt,	Francis Rappert,
Henry W. Genet,	John J. Friedmann,
Henry D. Kreek,	William Jennett,
Robert A. Gregory,	George E. Lansing,
James B. Nicholson,	Andrew Clarke,
Noah A. Childs,	William M. Tweed,
John F. Betts,	Frederic Rodefelt,
Augustus Smith,	Andrew Smith,
John Shea,	Edward C. McConnell,
James E. Kerrigan,	Nicholas Walsh,
Daniel E. Delavan,	Daniel Zwick,
William Charlick,	Terence Farley,
Thomas B. Tappen,	Daniel W. Clarke,
Charles S. Mathews,	Aaron B. Rollins,
Elijah Ward,	Edward Cornell,
John E. Briggs,	John B. Ryer,
John Brice,	M. C. Gross,
William H. Doherty,	Charles Donohue,
Jacob Codett,	John J. Bradley,
Charles J. Dougherty,	Patrick Dimond,
Daniel D. Nash,	William N. McIntyre,
Charles W. Cruger,	John T. Hoffman,
George P. Bickford,	Thomas Baer,
John H. Weigen,	John Masterson,
Jacob Mauder,	S. Benson McGown,
William McCahill,	John C. Heshagan,
William Hartmann,	John E. Nesseth,
James Mulligan,	John Mack.

During the reading of the list the First Ward Club entered, headed by music, and a banner bearing the following:

SIXTH WARD
[illegible]
Wm. F. Havemeyer Club.

William F. Purdy read the list of Secretaries, headed by Wm. Harris, which was adopted:

SECRETARIES.

William Harris,	Timothy Daley,
Robert W. Ellis,	Charles A. Lamont,
Stephen E. Gardner,	Francis Dayton,
Thomas Stewart,	Charles Price,
Augustus P. Heath,	William Buckley,
John T. Henry,	John Healey,
Michael Wall,	Hugh O'Donnell,
John E. Stafford,	Charles H. Ring,
Francis Clark,	Philip McMahon,
Stephen Doty,	Patrick Finnegan,
Joseph J. Gambleton,	John M. Brown,
Theodore Parsons,	Robert Grant,
Carlton N. Herrick,	Henry Mathews,
John Foley,	Axel Freeman,
James Fitzsimmons,	William L. Wiley,
Edwin W. Hagerty,	Arthur Keating,
James Lawrence,	Daniel Donovan,
Mathew S. Smith,	William Welsh,
Alexander L. Shaw,	Joseph Murphy,
John D. Murdock,	James Reed,
Charles Foster,	William H. Johnson,
La Fayette Harrison,	Patrick Quinn,
John Vandervoort,	John Carfrey,
Alexander E. Elder,	James P. Sinnott,
James Losier,	James McCormick.

Mr. Frederick L. Vulte read the following series of resolutions, prepared under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements. Each resolution was cheered separately, and the whole series was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the increasing burden of municipal taxation is actually sustained by the laboring and industrial classes, in the payment of rent and the purchase of food, clothing and fuel; and the rich and the poor of every shade of party, are equally interested in placing at the head of the City Government a man known to be honest and capable.

Resolved, That William F. Havemeyer, unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor, is esteemed by the community for his intelligence and integrity, and his successful, independent and courteous discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty in 1845 and 1847, when triumphantly elected to that office, affords the strongest assurance that when again chosen Chief Magistrate of this City, its varied interests and chartered privileges will be maintained and vindicated with similar ability, and vigor.

Resolved, That we regard the approaching contest eminently important to the future character and prosperity of the City—involving the efficiency and economy of its departments, and the faithful administration of the laws and ordinances regulating its government, [illegible] City, the struggle is virtually between Wm. F. Havemeyer, whose mercantile, official and political career has been pure, frank and disinterested, and a candidate recklessly unscrupulous and corrupt, and whose success would be disastrous to the City and disgraceful to the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That we recognize in Samuel J. Tilden, the candidate nominated for Corporation Counsel, a lawyer distinguished for his learning and integrity, and whose familiarity with the interests of the City will enable him successfully to discharge the onerous duties of the office, and cooperate with the Mayor in securing for the community the advantages of a sound government.

Resolved, That the renomination of Patrick McElroy for the office of Almshouse Governor, meets with our cordial approval. The intelligence, assiduity, and kindly deportment displayed in the management of the [illegible] institutions committed to his charge, [illegible] cordially commend him to the consideration and support of the Democracy.

Resolved, That [illegible] the strongest evidence of our desire to secure an honest and efficient administration of our municipal affairs, and maintain *the peace, prosperity and reputation of the Empire City*, and their certain and triumphant election will effectually vindicate the intelligence and integrity of the community.

During the reading of the resolutions, the Eighth Ward delegation entered, bearing numerous transparencies and banners, among which were the following:

For Mayor,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
The Pride of the Eighth Ward.
McElroy
Is the Boy.

The Chairman requested such orators as could make it convenient to address the impatient Democracy outside, who were unable to get in. Capt. Rynders was accordingly passed out, over the shoulders of his friends. Mr. Brady and Mr. Van Buren were present, and, with other gentlemen would address them in due time. [Vehement calls for "Brady—Brady."] The Committee had decided, however, that Mr. Van Buren should speak first. [Prolonged cheers for Prince John.]

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren said: Fellow Citizens—I congratulate you on this assemblage here to-night. It is a proud night for this ancient and honored Hall. It is proper, on this occasion, that I should look for a moment at the past history of this old building, and the people that inhabit it. Nearly half a century ago Tammany Hall was founded, and it has been the head-quarters of Democratic political associations from the day of its foundation till the present time. [Applause.] The scenes and struggles that it has witnessed, may well be recollected. It stood by the patriot Tompkins. In the great contest when Jackson and the Bank were in the field, Tammany Hall stood by him and conducted him to triumph in that struggle. [Cheers.] The same may be said of the great battle for the Independent Treasury, fought under his successor. Tammany Hall stood by Polk, it stood by Pierce, and it has stood by Buchanan. [Applause.] From the time of its foundation to the present time it has sided with the Democratic party, upheld the Democratic banner, and contributed largely and mainly to Democratic victories. What is true of its influence in national politics is also no less true of its action in municipal politics. Here did Walter Bowne, the respected merchant, receive the earnest support of the Democratic party; here did that stern magistrate, Stephen Allen, the Mayor of this City, receive support. [Applause.] Yet later did that sturdy chief Magistrate, Isaac L. Varian, receive indorsement. [Cheers.] The skillful, enterprising and successful merchant, Cornelius W. Lawrence, the accomplished and eloquent Morris, the sound and inflexible Mickle, the successful mechanic and worthy Chief Magistrate Westervelt—all were Mayors of the City of New-York, nominated from Tammany Hall, and sustained by it in the great struggles that have passed. We are assembled to repeat that conduct that has distinguished us on so many occasions—to nominate a gentleman, not for the first time, nor the second time, but for the third time—Tammany Hall presents Wm. F. Havemeyer. [Deafening cheers for Havemeyer.] I might stop now to consider the names of those associated with Mr. Havemeyer upon the ticket. Samuel J. Tilden is my intimate friend; I have known him and his from childhood. I know his integrity, I know his ability, and, indeed, so intimate with him have been my relations that I feel almost as if I were speaking of myself, as if I were guilty of self-praise, when I commend him as the Democratic candidate. Mr. McElroy is known to most of you, and has proven his capacity for the office that he fills by honorable and successful discharge of his duties during the last term. The great overruling question is with reference to the chief magistracy of the City. With regard to Mr. Havemeyer—he is known to you—it is not necessary for me to sound his praise. I have had it done to me by those who are politically opposed to him, and I shall detain you a few moments while I call your attention to some expressions that have been made by your old, uniform and earnest opponents with regard to Mr. Havemeyer. The *Evening Post*, of the 21st inst., said:

"Mr. Havemeyer is an upright, intelligent, experienced man, who, if he should be elected, will discharge the duties of the Mayoralty with honor to himself and to the City.

He has this special recommendation, apart from his personal worth: that he has twice held the office before, performing the functions on both occasions with decision and energy; and when he delivered up his trust, without a whisper against the purity of his official conduct, he might easily have been reelected. In the embarrassing duties of the place his experience would be of no little advantage to him. He is familiar with the routine of practice, with the municipal laws and ordinances, with the different classes of persons who do business with the Department, and with the character of the men who are likely to come before him for subordinate appointments.

Again, our Municipal election was separated from the State election, as to the time in which it should be held, in order that it might be made to turn exclusively upon issues peculiar to the City. Our interests are so vast and important, and our position in many respects so peculiar, that it was deemed desirable, in the decision of them, to avoid the various party and political prejudices which are apt to operate in more general contests. The policy, we think, was a good one; when questions are entirely local they ought to be determined on local grounds; and no considerations of collateral or ulterior influence ought to be allowed to interfere with the free choice of the elector. We in New-York have nearly a million of people, and hundreds of millions of property to be more or less affected by the character of our Chief Magistrate. It is of the last importance to us to have good men in place, whatever their politics in other respects.

Again, office is regarded as a simple instrument of speculation, and the most corrupt practices are indulged in with impunity. Let us, then, have men in the most responsible positions who will try to put a stop to these iniquities; who will not steal themselves, nor allow others to steal; who will not collude with criminals, and who will enforce the laws, whatever the consequences.

Mr. Havemeyer, we hold, is such a man, and we should be glad to know that he has accepted the nomination, and to see him elected.

And the New-York Times of Wednesday, the 23d inst., said:

"Our own conviction is that any man who votes for Mayor on any other ground than that of regard for the interests of the City, violates his duty as a citizen. The Municipal election has nothing whatever to do with Federal politics. It is purely and exclusively a local affair. The Legislature has given us a separate election, for the express purpose of keeping City interests separate and apart from party politics. Political interests are attended to in November. The December election is dedicated, solely and exclusively, to City affairs. We have six hundred thousand people to govern,—five hundred millions of property to be protected,—the expenditure of seven millions a year to be regulated, and the peace, order, health, cleanliness, comfort and honor of the Metropolis of the Western world to be cared for and promoted. These interests are large enough to demand attention on their own account. It is a wrong and an outrage to make them mere makeweights in the fierce struggle for party ascendancy. And any voter who gives his vote for City officers from party motives is guilty of gross injustice to the City, and violates his own sense of propriety and of right. And the attempt of party leaders and party journalists to dragoon men into voting for these officers on party grounds is as contemptible as it is selfish and unpatriotic.

Mr. Havemeyer, as every one knows, has accepted the nomination purely for the public good. He sacrifices his private interests to a public duty. No man imputes to him selfish aims or any unworthy motive; and no one doubts that he would perform the duties of the office with vigor, fidelity, and a single-hearted devotion to the public welfare. We believe it to be the duty of every citizen who appreciates the necessity of a thorough reform in our City Government to aid his election by all the means in his power."

Such is the testimony borne by our political opponents to the nomination made by the Tammany Hall Democracy, and, fellow-citizens, it would be difficult indeed, with the political, professional or personal partiality that I entertain for the candidate individually, for me to add anything to this strong and conclusive proof—these expressions of confidence by those who have been heretofore politically opposed to him. There was something in the manner of the nomination of Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden which announces the approach of a new era in the political history of the City of New-York, as well as other portions of the State. They were not candidates for the places. [Applause.] They were not hangers-on at political conventions. They did not seek the places—for the places sought them, and the consequence was that good men were nominated. [Confusion near the door.] It was stated by some that the Convention was dictated to by Mr. Havemeyer. I ask your attention to a single denial on my part to that and one other charge. He made no dictation to the Committee or the Convention. He made no terms as to who he would run with, or whom he would have on the ticket. He had only one answer to make to everybody who approached him on the subject of the mayoralty, "Gentlemen, I am not a candidate; I do not desire the office, and I would ask you, as a favor to me, not to put me in nomination." But they did put him in nomination, they offered him gentlemen who would be agreeable to him to be his associates, and he accepted the nomination. [Cheers.] One other charge I must call your attention to before I sit down. Mr. Havemeyer has been uniformly a Democrat of Tammany Hall. Those who are opposed to him, in which I include his Black Republican opponents, charge that he voted for Fremont at the last Presidential election. I believe nobody will deny that I was an earnest supporter of James Buchanan and J. C. Breckinridge, however earnestly other people may have supported him, and whatever others may have done in the way of speeches to contribute to their election. ["That's so," and cheers] no one was more earnest than I was ["Go in" and laughter,] but I say to you that it stood me in hand then to know who were the supporters and who were the opponents of Buchanan, and I tell you Mr. Havemeyer voted the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. [Applause.] So much for charges made against Mr. Havemeyer by those who will find it a great deal more convenient to assail him than defend themselves—who think it best to assail in *the hope of escaping the necessity of defence*. A great deal has been said to draw our Irish fellow-citizens from the support of our Democratic ticket, and I want to say a word or two to you, because it has hardly ever been my province in my life to address Irishmen as Irishmen. I, gentlemen, regard you as I hope you regard yourselves, as Americans in fact, and in heart. [Applause.] You will bear with me for stating that at this moment Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen hold office. The Sheriff of the County, in the person of our excellent friend John Kelly, is a descendant of an Irishman. [Cheers.] The present County Clerk, John Clancy, is a descendant of an Irishman. [Applause.] If you will allow me to remind you, the three Democratic Senators elected at the last election are Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen. I allude to Richard B. Connolly, John McLeod Murphy and Bernard Kelly. You will allow me to remind you that the President of this Convention is a descendant of an Irishman. Your nominee for Alms-House Governor, Mr. McElroy, is an Irishman. You will allow me to remind you that both the offices of Mayor and Corporation Counsel were offered to James T. Brady, an eloquent and able Irishman. [Enthusiastic applause.] You will permit me to add that it was on the nomination of an Irishman that both Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden were finally selected for these places. [A voice—Where's Devlin?] There is nothing that should require an Irishman to forfeit his political position and quit Mr. Havemeyer—who, if he is not an Irishman, is a Dutchman, which is the next best thing to it. [Laughter and applause.] Now fellow citizens, whether Irishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen—whatever may be the land of your nativity, you should forget that in your political and personal associations, and only remember that you are Americans—not for the accident of birth, but for that higher and prouder title and true patriotism which makes you love America and her institutions. [Applause.] You will remember that this is the regular Democratic organization, representing that party—["That's so,"]—that party which, when a proposition was made to proscribe a citizen in consequence of the place of his birth, and to exclude him from office in consequence of his religious belief—rose up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and overthrew this oppressing, unconstitutional "American" organization. [Cheers.] Now I want to call your attention for one moment to the course of Fernando Wood.

The mention of Mr. Wood's name was the cause of the first indication, to the uninitiated, of the presence of any Wood men, who intended to disturb the meeting. As soon as Mr. Van Buren mentioned his name, a shout for him arose from a solid column of men who had taken a position through the centre of the Hall, and were standing abreast, like a military company, ready to act on the offensive right and left. The shout for Wood was answered by three tremendous cheers for Wm. F. Havemeyer, and immediately the regular army of Tammany leaped from the platform, and with Havemeyer for their cry, bore down upon the insurgents. The fight was not long; neither was it bloody. The insurgents did not afford an opportunity for either a long fight or a bloody one. In fact, they ran away without even showing fight; and for once Old Tammany *did* attack her enemy in the rear. She could not do otherwise and do anything at all, for really there was nothing else exposed. The solid column of Wood insurgents grew more dense, as hurriedly it moved towards the door, from the incessant punching it received behind, and when it reached the foot of the stairs there was nothing of the admirable organization and perfect discipline under which it had entered the room.

Comparative quiet being at length restored, Mr. Van Buren proceeded as follows: I would be very *glad to have any friend of Mr. Wood here, if he will* only keep quiet; and if he wants to speak I would like to have him come up here. It has not been the policy of the Democracy to disturb these meetings and if I understand that I am to be disturbed by those who come here yearly to make confusion in these meetings I shall not be responsible for the consequences to them. [Three good cheers for Havemeyer.] Well, now I think I will have order. I do not propose to discuss the character of Fernando Wood. That is a matter that has been fully discussed in the courts of justice.

[Here there was a cry of "Put him out," evidently directed against some unfortunate Wood-ite, and in a jiffy the poor devil was pulled out of the room, and down stairs, under a shower of blows, and somebody crying out "all right."]

Mr. Van Buren proceeded—I do not propose to go into Mr. Wood's private life. I avoid all that he has done subject to discussion, up to the day he accepted the office of Mayor. I do not wish to embarrass those who supported him for office. If he had had sufficient ability to conduct his office properly he would have acted differently. In October, 1857, he sent a communication to the Common Council, which, in my humble opinion, was fraught with evil to this community, and destructible to Democratic character. I shall call your attention to what was at that time recommended by Mr. Wood. You will bear in mind that the Democratic Party has been distinguished always for the protection of the rights of the poor man. I have no fear that if an election were to be determined by the mechanics and farmers of the country, the Democracy would carry it ten to one. But their support is always obtained through prudence, and when attempts are made for a demagogical purpose to gain their support, it only injures the Democratic party, and benefits nobody. Mayor Wood made a communication to the Common Council, encouraging the working man to rely upon assistance from government instead of upon his own exertions, amid the competition he would meet with in his own department of industry. He recommended what he knew was impracticable—what he knew was not authorized by the Charter. He stirred up the poor against the rich, and the rich against the poor. He encouraged idleness and thieving, and recommended as a matter of economy that the City should support thieves before they steal, instead of compensating for property after it had been stolen. Here are some extracts from his message, sent to the Common Council Oct. 2, 1857:

"We have over two hundred thousand persons in this City who, either directly or indirectly, depend for subsistence upon manual labor. If the present want of employment continues, they must rely upon either public or private charity, and I fear that not a few will resort to violence and force rather than submit to either of these precarious and humiliating dependencies. Thus the taxes will be materially increased, and the peace of the City may be disturbed and its good name tarnished.

Truly may it be said that in New-York those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything. They labor without income, while surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor. But now even this resource, with its poor pittance is to be taken from them." &c.

He also recommends buying fifty thousand barrels of flour, fifty-four thousand barrels corn meal or potatoes, paying for it in stock; recommends starting all the public works that are or shall be required—the park, reservoir, streets, docks, engine-houses, &c., and paying laborers in provisions. And, after an allusion to the season that was approaching, and the threatening destitution, he said:

"Do not supinely permit such a calamity. Give no man excuse for violence or depredation upon property; and remember that, in a population of three-quarters of a million, like ours, there are to be found many of the vicious who will not omit such an opportunity to plunder and pillage. Better support such at public expense, than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed."

But Tammany Hall and the Common Council had repudiated it, as they had its originator, Fernando Wood. [Cheers and groans for Wood.] He regarded the nomination of Opdyke by the Republicans as an evidence that that party wanted to elect Wood; and again called their attention to the fact that the Times and other moderate and respectable journals had sustained Mr. Havemeyer. He called attention to the course of the Republican party and the Republican press on the Harper's Ferry affair, as indicating an indorsement of John Brown, because there was no general condemnation of the act. He defended Gov. Wise's precautions, saying that it would be no more remarkable that an attempt should be made to rescue John Brown than that John Brown should have planned and carried into execution his daring scheme. He defended the fears and precautions of the Virginians as but measures of necessity, and indorsed the justice of John Brown's sentence. He thought that the heroes and orators that Virginia had furnished, and the fact that Ohio was but a daughter of Virginia and deeply indebted to her, ought to have prevented Brown's attempt. He hoped that the party that had sustained Tompkins, Jackson and Silas Wright would not desert Havemeyer, Tilden and McElroy.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. Brady, who was vociferously called for, rose and said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I am very much rejoiced that you seem to know me. [Laughter and cheers, accompanied by a shout of "That is so."] I am more rejoiced that one accustomed to associate with his fellow-Democrats so intimately from boyhood, under the same banner, and with unaltered faith, is known to our enemies also. [Cheers.] If a man wanted to begin life and connect himself in any way with politics, even the example of him who now addresses you should afford him the stimulus and the encouragement to connect himself with the Democratic Party, though he were moved by no higher motive than vanity, and desired to have that quality of his nature fully gratified. I, who had almost entirely withdrawn from political life, found myself of sufficient consequence within the brief period of a few months to receive the attentions of three great and important Presses in the City of New-York. The *Herald*, whose influence we all know to be great, published my name, day after day, in a list of our rich Democrats in this City. [Cheers, and a cry of "Rich in intellect," which evoked laughter.] And nothing could have been more gratifying to me, a bachelor, in the "sere and yellow leaf," for, at the very moment when I began to despair of ever being admitted to that other union which we cherish, even before the "union of States," [laughter,] that which the women characterize when they speak of being "in favor of union to a man," [laughter,] I have my failing energies and my favorite hope restored in some of what they call the best circles, by going forth accredited by the *Herald* as a wealthy adherent of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] If you knew the amount of capital on which that reputation rests I think you would be much astonished. [Great laughter.] When I last had the pleasure to address you here I spoke a few words varying from the opinion of the eloquent and highly-respected friend who preceded me, in favor of preserving the feeble flame of life still flickering in an old man's bosom. I did that for old [illegible] in Tammany Hall, which no Republican association has done or dares to do. [Cheers.] It met the approbation of such men as I see standing round me here. And for this the *Evening Post* declared that I was the "Pious Brady." [Laughter.] I confess that this reputation for sanctity is based on capital much less than that which sustains my fame for wealth. [Renewed laughter.] But it was quite natural that the poet of the *Post* should desire to construct a new *Æneid*—an Irish æneid—and that I should be the pious hero of that new production. This has elevated my hopes to a culminating point. And now last, not least, the *Tribune*, a paper which evinces so much intellect, and over which I linger with delight, because its views are in so many particulars refreshingly opposed to my own, has, within a few days, taken me into its special charge—folded its fond arms around me, and taken me from the care of the Democracy, to weep over me as a poor outcast rescued from the cruelty of a harsh foster-mother. I am obliged to the *Tribune* for its kind phrases, but must say that its sorrow is entirely gratuitous, and astonishes more than it consoles me. I desired no nomination for any office to be filled by the coming election. The most gratifying announcement to me, connected with the recent political agitation was, that I was allowed to remain in the "private station" which I court, and not subjected to the pest of accepting a station in which I could not render the public any service so essential as they might be good enough to anticipate. It was said that my name might aid our party, and the people. If that name had about it the sanction of high ancestry, or the prouder honor of merited distinction, there is no purpose for which it might better be consecrated, than to be inscribed on that banner of Democracy under which our army has so often accomplished glorious results for our national progress. But I did not deem myself deserving the hopes my friends expressed, and I declined the honor they tendered. I was not a candidate for that office, nor for the office of Counsel to the Corporation. The gentleman nominated (Mr. Tilden) is a man of integrity and a lawyer of intelligence, who if elected to the position assigned him, will, in conjunction with Mr. Havemeyer, largely promote the welfare of our City and its inhabitants. [Applause.] I will not linger here to descant on the merits of Mr. Havemeyer. [Cries of "Brady," "Brady."] I was once Counsel of the Corporation. During one year of my term he was Mayor. I was with him daily, and had every means to estimate his capacity and honor—and I know that he is not inferior to any man who could be produced on this island in the desire or capacity to discharge well the duties of the high trust for which he has been nominated. The papers will have it that in his letter of acceptance he expressed a preference for Mr. Tilden, and disparaged myself and others as compared with that gentleman. I do not so understand him. But if he had said what was unfavorable of me, that would not prevent my bearing this truthful testimony to his upright character, and thus commending him to your earnest support.

Of the Republican candidate I will only say that he is said to be intelligent and upright—an excellent and estimable citizen. He adorns society, no doubt, but I agree with Mr. Van Buren, that he must continue to do so in the private sphere. As to Fernando Wood—[Cries of "Take care, James!"]

Here Mr. Brady said: If there be any gentleman in the crowd who thinks himself competent to give me advice, I hope my *friends near him will separate* from his person, so that he may be in a circle fairly in my view, and that I may have the full benefit of his valuable suggestions. [Here occurred cries of "Who is he?" and a characteristic flutter at one part of the hall, followed by the speedy ejection of the voluntary oracle, accompanied by advice from Mr. Brady not to damage him. Mr. Brady then continued:] As to Mr. Wood, there is one insuperable objection to him, irrespective of the talent he has, or the influence he hopes to gain, viz.: that he is preëminently his own candidate for the Mayoralty. I do not believe that at this crisis, when men of all classes are convinced that corruption taints our City government, any one who announces himself as peculiarly qualified to heal the body politic is *exactly* the physician for the occasion. I think the patient should have some part in the selection. Speaking with profound reverence I may say that he who is to perform the newest miracles, cleanse the leper and give strength to the paralytic, can be selected by our people, as the Democracy have done in this case, out of the ranks of seclusion, where real merit is apt to be found.

I believe, from the exhibitions made here, within and outside of this hall, notwithstanding the sudden and brief appearance of a few bubbles which broke for an instant the surface of that great tide which bears the Democracy on to triumph, Mr. Havemeyer will be triumphantly elected over all his opponents. [Cheers.] I am told that Mr. Wood founds his chief claims on his course in opposition to the Metropolitan Police act. I will not assail his motives in opposing that act, but I do say that his advice to the policemen not to obey a law of the land, was most pernicious, and presented an example of executive conduct which I trust will never be followed in this City. The law was nefarious, no doubt, but the officer sworn to execute it had no right to nullify its provisions. [Cheers.] It is said also that he favors most liberal views as to observing the Sabbath. I respect the views of those who entertain the most severe views on this subject; but I claim for the mass more liberty on that day than such men would permit. And I remember that under Mr. Wood Policemen were specially detailed to spy out and arrest certain classes who prosecuted their usual business on Sunday. I hope he will not persist in pressing this part of his new doctrine on the attention of his admirers. Hypocrisy can receive from the discerning no sentiment but disgust. And while I feel no personal hostility to Mr. Wood, and admit he possesses capacity, I must yet say, as one who has not failed to observe his career, that in reference to his connection with public trusts, I have not now, I never had, and I never will have, confidence in his declarations, or in his promises. I feel a pride in the City of my birth. I see around me here those who may not have been so fortunate in life as I—in positions which men call humble—playmates of my youth in the old Sixth Ward; and if it were decorous to mention their names, I might speak of them here, but this would savor of the demagogue, and I *despise* the demagogue and all his arts. [Cheers.] I would not offend a poor man's self-respect by grasping his hand, and avowing toward him a warmth of feeling which he might, in view of our respective conditions, feel to be in some degree affected; but I am delighted to know that there is a place where one may meet his fellow-men as brothers, without distinction of rank, and shake the hands of our hearts, and let our souls commune together in deep sincerity. The contact and the sympathy arising out of equal interests in a beloved cause stir me. The time and the place for such a communication are here, and now. And no man who has not stood before a body of his fellow-men—weary perhaps with professional labor, and incapable for the moment to interest them—can know what it is to feel the inspiration coming up from the associates of his faith, even like a fragrant incense of the earth, to quicken his intellectual power, stir the pulses of his heart, and inspire his lips with the power to excite that applause which the Democracy know so well how to bestow generously. [Cheers.] Feeling all this I feel it my duty to utter what I have said about the proper man for the crisis in our City affairs now presented. I will not detain you, for I must be a mere gleaner in the field from which Mr. Van Buren has garnered the entire harvest. [Cries of "Go on."] But I must recall the influences of bad legislation, such as the Republicans unfairly exercised at Albany, in treating our City as a conquered province, and arrogating to the Capital that power of government which should abide with our local authorities. The Court of Appeals, in two prominent instances, has condemned the acts of that party. First, in reference to the policemen dismissed without even the form of a trial, numbers of whom have long been wandering through our streets, and vainly seeking from Courts of Justice the justice they deserved, in return for the cruel wrongs they suffered. And again, when a pliant Governor, who should have known and acted better, undertook, against all law, to appoint a Street Commissioner for us. [A voice—"He was a King."] But shall be king no more. I propose that there be a change in this respect. The City is in itself an Empire in territory, wealth and power. It should and must govern itself. I hope all good men may unite in the effort to secure that result. The moment for such a reformation seems to have arrived. I rejoice that we meet on the anniversary of a day covered all over with glory in the annals of our country—the day which saw the British in abject guise leave forever the soil on which the hateful presence of its abused power was never again to be exhibited. [Cheers.] I hope a new Evacuation day may come on the election day, and that, as our oppressors of old went forth from our City in hopeless and eternal exile, so all who wrongfully interfere with our rights or prosperity, may be forever deprived of the means or capacity to destroy or impair either. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

REMARKS OF THE HON. JOHN KELLY.

As soon as the round of cheers that followed Mr. Brady's concluding remarks had been given, there were loud calls for John Kelly, and his appearance was the signal for another rousing welcome.

Mr. Kelly said that when he entered Tammany Hall it was not with the intention of addressing the vast Democratic assemblage that was there before him. But as some of the speakers who were expected had not yet arrived, he would speak for a few minutes, till the speakers they would be pleased to hear should arrive. [Cries of "Go on John—we want to hear you."] Continuing, he said, that for a number of years he had been accustomed to speak in Tammany Hall, and, of course, to the Democracy, in favor *of the man (Fernando Wood)* who was now, in opposition to the organization that had elevated him to power, endeavoring to destroy that organization. It was from that Hall that he had derived all the power he ever held, and now that he was opposing it, he (Mr. Kelly) would ask by what authority, through what organization, or by whose desire, was he now working to his utmost, against the very organization that had elevated him to power? By no organization other than his own; by no expressed desire, other than his own, was he now before the people [illegible] and applause.] He was nominated by himself, and he was running for himself. [Great applause.] He (Mr. Kelly) did not like that style of action in politics. He believed the people of the Democratic Party were sufficiently well informed to indicate the man they desired for any desired position; sufficiently intelligent to choose the best man, and sufficiently independent to make their choice publicly and emphatically known. (Cries of "You're right, John," and applause.) Now, Mr. Wood had not been chosen as the Democratic (or Tammany Hall) candidate for the office of Mayor to be elected in December, and so long as he had taken the position he had done, there was no Democrat, he was sure, who would countenance him in what he was endeavoring now to do. [Applause.] When, (said Mr. Kelly,) we see corruption running rampant through our State Legislation; when we see the rights of the great City of New-York disregarded, as we have seen, is it not time, is it not our duty to select such men to guard our privileges as we know will have the ability and the influence, through their personal characters and positions, to command respect and insure success. [Cries of certainly—and applause.] It would be, he said, the utmost of folly for any Democrat to vote for Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood could not be elected. He was opposed to the Democratic organization, and therefore he, having secured all he had received from the Democratic Party, could not effect, and could not gain the regular Democratic support if he did expect it, and therefore he could not succeed. [Cheers.] He had put himself in opposition to the organization that had stood by him, and, therefore, he should be *crushed out*, for the Democratic Party could do better without such men than with them. [Cries of "Right again, John," and cheers.] He had been told that there were some men with whom he was accustomed to associate intended to, or were working for Mayor Wood. If such were the case, and he did not think it was, all he asked of them was to think what Mr. Wood had done when he was Mayor, and to think whether they really wanted him there again, when there was a chance of having such a man as Wm. F. Havemeyer. [Three cheers for Havemeyer.] Mr. Havemeyer was a man he had known for many years, and he recollected well that, when he was in office, and was applied to to give office to some men on the ground that they belonged to this or that interest, he replied that as an official he knew nothing of any other interest than that of the City. And he had gone to him, himself, to get positions for men in the Sixth Ward, when all he desired to know was, were they fitted for the positions they desired. Ascertaining that, to his own satisfaction, he always appointed them. [Great applause.] Mr. Havemeyer, he said, had been charged with having voted for John C. Fremont. In answer to that he could say, from one in whom he had implicit confidence, that the charge was untrue; and he knew, of his own knowledge, that when called upon during the campaign by the Democratic Party for money to defray necessary and legitimate election expenses, he contributed $250. [Great applause.] In concluding his speech in relation to Mr. Havemeyer, he said the Democratic Party had gone to him and asked him to accept the nomination for Mayor, feeling that he was the man for the time—that he had been tried and found faithful; and Mr. Havemeyer said, in answer, that he had retired from public life, but if his name and efforts could be of any service in *redeeming the character of the City government*, he would accept a nomination. [Great applause.] He had been nominated, and he had accepted; and now, gentlemen who desired a good government could not say that Tammany Hall had not given them the right men for that purpose. [Applause.] They could not say of the candidates put in nomination by Tammany, that they would not be willing to trust them with their property. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] Of Mr. Tilden, who had been nominated for Corporation Counsel, he could speak, for he had known him for thirty-three years, though he was now, himself, but thirty-nine: and he knew him to be a man of the strictest integrity, of fine ability, and he believed him to be a superior lawyer. A man in every respect, who, if elected, would do good service to the City. [Applause.] He had struggled up, from childhood, without a father's advice or a mother's tender care. In his labor for that which would give him honorable rank in riper years, he had no maternal bosom on which to rest his head, and look up for sympathy, when in affliction. But for all that, he had risen to a high position in his profession, and in the regard of all honest men who knew him. In his course through life, from childhood up, there was nothing that could not with justice be commended; and, if elected, he was sure he would add to the reputation and esteem he now enjoyed. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, Mr. Kelly said he had been requested by the President to declare the meeting adjourned, which he did, and the various organizations formed outside and marched up Broadway.

THE MEETING OUTSIDE.

While the speakers inside Tammany Hall were interesting their hearers, nearly as large a gathering as was there, met in *front* of the hotel, because they could not get in, and listened to remarks and gave vent to their enthusiasm for Mr. Havemeyer, until late in the evening.

THE "PEOPLE'S TICKET."

The delegates of the so-called "People's Party" met at No. 430 Broadway last evening, and selected as their ticket for Mayor, George Opdyke; Corporation Counsel, Greene C. Bronson, Governor of the Almshouse, Van Wagener.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

In the Twelfth Aldermanic District, the Republicans last evening nominated John Kaiser, of the Twelfth Ward, as their candidate for Aldermanic honors.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention of the Sixth District, met last night, and nominated the following ticket:

Mathew Fuller—Ninth Ward.
Gilbert Mathews—Ninth Ward.
Samuel T. Munson—Sixteenth Ward.
Stephen A. Perrine—Eighteenth Ward.
Lawrence M. VanWart—Fifteenth Ward.
John P. Gaw—Fifteenth Ward.

TAX-PAYERS' COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

A number of tax-payers, residents of the Seventh Councilmanic District, held a meeting last evening, for the purpose of devising measures for the election of honest and proper men to municipal offices, regardless of party ties. Remarks were made by Gen. Wm. Hall, J. J. Phelps, James Brooks, W. W. Niles and others. It was decided that delegates from each Ward should present names of candidates for Councilmen at a meeting to be held next Monday evening, at which time the nominations would be made. As far as possible, these candidates are to be independent of any other political organization.

FIFTH WARD WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The proposed mass meeting of the Fifth Ward Democracy, to ratify the nomination of Fernando Wood for Mayor, Greene C. Bronson for Counsel to the Corporation, and James Lynch for Almshouse Governor, is announced to take place on Tuesday evening next positively. The Committee met last evening and made the necessary arrangements. Fernando Wood, Hon. Henry Arcularius, A. Jackson Plumb, F. N. Fenno, Gen. E. V. R. Wright of New-Jersey, and Gen. Hiram Walbridge will address the meeting.

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

The American Mayoralty Convention met last evening, and nominated J. DePeyster Ogden, on the second ballot, as their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Ogden is also the nominee of the Old Line Whigs.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Paine, of the M. E. Church South, made a narrow escape from violent death recently, near Bentonville, Arkansas. The stage in which he was traveling upset, the horses took fright, and, dashing off at a furious rate, dragged the vehicle over a rock road, fracturing two of the Bishop's ribs, and confining him inside the stage until its top was broken to pieces.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P., by the demise of his mother, becomes possessor of the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, and the family plate, besides an annuity of £5,000, charged upon the patrimonial estates in Staffordshire.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The State of the Italian Question.

The Spanish Expedition Against Morocco.

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, which sailed *from Liverpool* at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 9th inst.

The London *Times* devotes considerable space to an article showing the prevalent feeling in France on the question of a war with England. The chief authority for the opinions expressed is a respectable French review published in London. It is stated that in France the project of a war with England is incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the public offices, in the Army and the Navy, among the working classes and among men of business. The army is reported to be unanimous for war. In the Navy the desire for it amounts to a frenzy. The Church is as eager as either army or navy. The conclusions are, that in a war with England, the French Emperor has the power of satisfying the army and navy, of gratifying the Clergy, of winning over the Legitimists, and of securing the suffrages of a united people.

The nine-hours' movement in the metropolis is at an end. It is announced that the conference of the building trades, having carefully considered their position, have determined to withdraw the strike at Messrs. Trollope's, in order that they may the more effectually oppose the declaration and secure the support of the trades of the United Kingdom.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England and the General Congress—Domestic Politics—The new Serial of Mr. Thackeray—Lord Ellenborough's Latest Eccentricity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The Congress on Italian affairs still hangs fire. At the Cabinet of Monday last, it is understood that it was agreed to offer England's participation on the condition that only the Five Great Powers were to be represented therein. The object of this stipulation is plain. Russia has reasons of her own for wishing that a powerful Italian State should be constituted south of the Alps. By means of it she hopes to be always able to have an ally capable of being strengthened and subsidized efficiently against France or Austria, as the case may be, and cooperating by sea with her naval force in the Mediterranean. Prussia desires secretly the diminution of her old German rival's prestige, and avowedly wishes to lessen the authority of the Pope, and to keep well with her two natural allies—Russia and Great Britain. Lord John Russell argues, therefore, that in a conference at Brussels on this basis he would have the support of both the great Northern Powers against the two Catholic Empires. These both demur, however, to being thus overborne. Austria declares that none but the signitaries to the treaties of 1815 can annul the territorial settlement then made. Naples, Rome, Bavaria, Spain and other minor States were recognized there in members of the European Sanhedrim; and she reckons, not without reason, on her being able, in concert with France, to secure a majority of three dynastic un-notabilities. And now for the present the matter rests, or it rather hitches.

Meanwhile the news has just reached us of the refusal of King Victor Emanuel to allow his cousin the *Prince of Carignan to accept the Regency of the* United States of Central Italy, tendered him by the vote of the different representative assemblies. This decision was expected here. It is the result of the strong interposition of the French Emperor, who regarded the measure as virtually taking the final arbitrament of the question out of his hands. It is more than doubtful whether the Prince possesses the qualities that would have fitted him for a post, of so much difficulty and responsibility. The thoughts of men are now likely to turn towards men of another stamp; and it is thought probable that a Triumvirate will be named, consisting of Cavour, Ricasoli and Farini, to administer the affairs of the four States provisionally, until their ultimate destiny is settled. Cavour, I am told by his intimate friends here, has made up his mind to accept no position save that which he formerly occupied, namely, Prime Minister of Sardinia. He knows the power and prestige that position gives, and he is undoubtedly the fittest man in the Peninsula to fill it. Now that the Treaties of Zurich have been signed, there is no longer any point of honor in the way of his resuming power; and there is a very prevalent wish that he should do so. Ratazzi and D'Abormida have lost their popularity, and are both believed to lack the civil courage indispensable for the conduct of affairs under circumstances so critical. The Tuscan Envoy, M. Lajatico, who has been here for the last three weeks, has made a very favorable impression on those who have met him. He was one of the party lately assembled at Broadlands, the seat of Lord Palmerston, at Hampshire, and won the esteem of more than one of those who made his acquaintance there by the soundness of the views he expressed, and the facility of his resources in conversation.

I hear from various quarters that Louis Napoleon tells the King of Piedmont to give himself no trouble about the idea of an Italian Confederation set forth in his published letter; for that he knows it will never be attainable. What is still more extraordinary, but not the less true, is, that [illegible] has confidentially urged our Government to augment their armaments by sea and land. He does so on the ground that he desires to be able to point to the impregnability of our defensive position as a justification for his resisting the projects of invasion which he thinks it certain he will ere long have to debate in Council. May he not calculate, however, upon lulling to sleep the suspicions of our statesmen as to his genuine designs, by this imitation of Louis Philippe's remarkable warning to similar effect many years ago?

I took occasion, some months ago, to notice a striking illustration of the way in which patronage is jobbed in this country for the support of the junior and collateral branches of the aristocracy. The case to which I then referred was the appointment of Hon. C. P. Talbot (brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the real Stuart nobles, as well as the premier Earl of England) to the all but sinecure post of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords. That was Lord Derby's doing; but the Whigs resolving not to neglect so eminent a precedent, have now bestowed the next lowest office in the same department on Col. Clifford, whose father has the higher and more lucrative post of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Sir Augustus is a natural son of the old Duke of Devonshire, and owes his appointment, it need scarcely be said, wholly to that all-potent influence. His son was in the Guards, and is utterly unknown for any public services or talents. Another specimen of the insatiable appetite of the governing class for patronage is furnished this week by the appointment of the Lieut.-Col. Maude, brother of the Earl of Hawarden, to the situation of what is called resident Crown Equerry, but which in reality is nothing more or less than head groom of the royal stables at Pimlico. Mr. Groves, who had it last, was an humble but deserving soldier, who had seen hard service abroad, and who was consequently appointed by the present Duke of Wellington, when he was Master of the Horse. Lord Aylesbury has now that trust in the household of the Queen, and Col. Maude, being a private friend of his, the groom's place, with his furnished residence at the rear of Buckingham Palace, and £800 a year, has been conferred upon him. So you see all the jobbing out of the public revenue is not confined to your side of the ocean.

Mr. Thackeray is sanguine about the success of his forthcoming magazine. He is to edit, write a chapter of a story with his name to it in each number, and contribute some one other article besides;—for this he is to have £350 a month. The rate of pay to the subordinate contributors is to be likewise exceedingly liberal. The name has not been definitively fixed on yet. The first number of MacMillan's Magazine is considered a failure.

Lord Ellenborough contrives to keep up his charac-

ter for cracked cleverness by each of his successive escapades. The last, his letter to Lord Brougham inclosing a donation to the Garibaldi Fund, is thought to be more calculated to do mischief to the cause he affects to serve than to promote it. He abuses the French and the Italians equally; and if half he says of the latter be true, they have as little title to independence as chance of obtaining it. With remarkable ability of a certain kind, Lord Ellenborough has at all times shown unmistakable symptoms of incoherency. A person of great eminence told me once that he had seriously declared at the time of the Russian war that he would never be content, and England's empire in Asia never would be safe, until he had marched at the head of a Sepoy army from Bombay to Constantinople!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Festivals in honor of the centenary of Schiller had taken place with great éclat in London, Liverpool and other English towns, as well as in the principal cities of Germany.

Lord Brougham had obtained a rule in the Court of Queen's Bench for the editor of the Westmoreland Gazette, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for an alleged libel upon his Lordship.

The Prince of Wales' eighteenth birthday was celebrated on the 9th of November. He is now fully qualified to ascend the throne as King, in the event of a vacancy occurring.

The report circulated, says the London Times, by a very well informed contemporary, that the case of Smethurst has been disposed of, and that he will receive a free pardon, is not correct. No free pardon has been granted, and the case has not been disposed of in any way.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Signature of the Treaties—Pecuniary Adjustment with Sardinia—The Regency Question—Position of the English Government.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the remaining treaties of peace were signed on Thursday, Nov. 10, at Zurich. This statement is coupled with another announcement that France and Austria have agreed to promote the convocation of an European Congress, which will "deliberate on the means most adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases." The "advantages" of the treaties just concluded by the Zurich negotiators are explained in a circular which has been addressed by Count Walewski to the French Envoys at foreign courts, and which is now published in the *Moniteur*. The official exposition of the "advantages" has yet to reach us; but it appears that France has made some arrangements with Piedmont—arrangements unexplained by the telegram which has been received—to cooperate in making the payments due to Austria on account of the Lombard debt. It is officially admitted, too, by Count Walewski's circular, that France has required Sardinia to pay £2,400,000, either for the expenses of the late war, or for the reimbursement of the cost of the arms, provisions and stores supplied by the French Government to the Piedmontese army.

A telegram from Turin brings us the important information that, "in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government," the King of Sardinia had refused to grant the Prince de Carignan permission to accept the regency of Central Italy. Thus King Victor Emanuel has succumbed to the dictation of his Imperial ally, the "urgent representation" having no doubt been one which he did not dare to disregard when it proceeded from the master of 60,000 troops in the heart of Italy, and the creditor of Piedmont for, at least, £2,400,000. Similarly "urgent" instances probably influenced the Sardinian Sovereign's answer to the Emperor Louis Napoleon's letter, for the semi-official *Patrie* now assures us that, in his reply, King Victor Emanuel "expresses confidence in the sympathies of the Emperor Napoleon in favor of the Italian cause, and declares that he will leave to the decision of the Congress all that which relates to the reorganization of Italy."

It is further announced that the Government of France has received assurances that the Pope was only waiting an opportune moment to make public certain reforms, by which the Government of the Clergy would be replaced by a Government generally composed of the Laity, and which would give to the country better guarantees for the administration of justice, and for the control of public finances, by means of an Assembly elected by the Pope.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Modena *Gazette*:

It was my good fortune to utter one word which alluded to a matter of supreme necessity for Italy, and found, as it could not fail to do, an echo in the heart of all my countrymen.

I asked for arms, and in every spot of our Peninsula, and of many other civilized nations, there arose a noble emulation to answer my call, to further the defence of a cause, than which history cannot point out another more righteous, or loftier.

This noble competition in lending a hand to the cause of patriotism and civilization by no means surprised me; because I have been for many years convinced that the number of minds trained to brave, patriotic and liberal sentiments is by far greater than the oppressors are willing to believe; yet so rapid and so splendid was the result of my proposal that I find myself unprepared for the difficult management of an enterprise which turns out as vast as it is important and sacred.

In order, therefore, to provide that this spontaneous aid to our cause should be followed up by a well-organized and active administration, I deemed it expedient to intrust the direction of the enterprise to Dr. Enrico Besana, of Milan, and Giuseppe Finzi, of Mantua, whose names are well known for their political devotion to the interests of their country, and for their tried integrity.

The direction shall reside in Bologna, under my immediate supervision; a branch of it shall be established in Milan, to facilitate the conveyance of the sums collected, and the correspondence thereto referring, with the northern districts of the Peninsula.

May fortune be as propitious to us as our love to our country is earnest and steady.

G. GARIBALDI.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

The following declaration of the Tuscan Government has been published in the *Monitore*:

"An august word has repeatedly gone forth to reassure Central Italy from foreign intervention, provided this country be able to maintain that order which wins us the sympathies of all Europe; but the most obvious prudence still advised the Governments to strengthen internal order by arms, lest Europe should charge us with a listless neglect of our own destinies, and should think of turning our apparent indifference to the detriment of the legitimate wishes and interests of the people. Hence, military preparations have not been the last thought of the Tuscan Government, which has neglected and neglects nothing to improve its young army, the pride, and bulwark of the country against the external enemies, just as our admirable National Guard is the guardian of internal security and freedom. Among other provisions, we are glad to announce the transformation of 25,000 muskets (effected by Messrs. Burnand & Prelat, according to their system,) into *armes de precision*, with rifled barrels and graduated aims, which weapons have been found excellent in practice, be it for the length of their range, or be it for the accuracy of their aim. The contract is already being carried into execution, and more than 1,000 muskets per week are to be delivered into our arsenals."

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE DICTATOR OF PARMA.

Modena, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The following is a summary of a proclamation issued to-day by Signor Farini, Dictator of Modena and Parma, who has been *provisionally appointed* Governor of the Romagna by the assembly of Bologna.

The Dictator commences by stating that he accepts with confidence the powers conferred upon him by the representatives of the people, and that he will do his utmost to overcome all difficulties and dangers. The Dictator continues thus:—"Europe knows you are catholics, and that you belong to the church as well as the catholics of all other nations, but as Italians you belong to Italy, and it is your duty to love and defend your country and to seek its prosperity. You only ask for that which all civilized nations have sought for—namely, liberty of speech and conscience, and political freedom and equality. You also demand the application of those principles which form the basis of the public right of nations. The glorious chief of that people which shed its blood in our cause, having invited us to become soldiers to fight for the independence of Italy under the standard of Victor Emanuel, and to become free citizens of our country. Europe knows that it can secure the peace of Italy by rendering Italy to the Italians. It is aware that we are ready to give the necessary guarantees for order throughout the country; but it also knows that the people of the Romagna, if forbearance and moderation should be of no avail, sooner than submit to the yoke, would be advised only by their duty to their country and the pursuit of the path of honor."

AFFAIRS IN THE ROMAGNA.

Bologna, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The National Assembly of the Romagna has approved, by a large majority, the following proposal:

"To accept the resignation of the Governor-General of the Romagna, and to transfer to the Dictator of Parma and Modena full powers to govern the Romagna until Prince Carignan has assumed the Regency."

The Sardinian Constitution has been proclaimed by the Assembly, which resolved that the time for the convocation shall be fixed by the Government. It was also resolved that the power to dissolve the present Assembly shall rest with Prince Carignan.

The Assembly was then prorogued.

FRENCH ADVICE TO THE ITALIANS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Congress, signed by its principal editor, exhorts the Italians to be practical, and not to endeavor to advance too rapidly, and render the unity of Italy a weak counterpart of the unity of France. It further states that, if they are determined to carry on this union, the reforms granted will enable them to do so if they advance with prudence. The article terminates by expressing a hope that the Italians will receive with deference the counsels of the Powers of Europe, who will go to the Congress full of feelings of sympathy for the Italian cause.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Garibaldi had subscribed 5,000 francs to the Million-musket Fund; and had besides issued a stirring proclamation in furtherance of the scheme. The Florence Correspondent of the *Times* says the subscription was filling up beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says the election of Prince Carignan to the Regency of Parma and Tuscany was received in Paris with extreme displeasure. The Piedmontese Government having been requested from Paris to restrain the impetuous spirit of the Italian patriots, declared that it could not be responsible for the acts of populations over which the King was not permitted to exercise even a temporary control.

REPLY OF VICTOR EMANUEL TO NAPOLEON III.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa gives the following version of a letter which, it says, was written by King Victor Emanuel in answer to that of the Emperor Napoleon addressed to his Majesty. These are the three principal points insisted upon by the Genoese journals as most important:

1. The formal obligation contracted by the King towards the Italian populations, whose wishes he has accepted. For this reason, the King was unwilling to sign the Villafranca preliminaries save as to what concerned himself, viz., the cession of Lombardy, reserving the rest.

2. The Confederation scheme, which the King declares incompatible with the interests of Italy and of the State, and as otherwise impracticable except with such radical changes as would be unacceptable to Austria, the Pope, &c.

3. The propriety, the necessity even, of not prejudging the deliberations of the Congress, it being henceforth undoubted that a Congress must be assembled. The King invokes the unshakable solidarity of interests between France and Italy, a solidarity sealed for eternity by the brotherhood in arms of the two peoples and the two Sovereigns.

It is to be observed, says a letter writer, that up to the present time none of the Sardinian journals seem to know exactly the sense of the King's letter; a few days will, no doubt, end the uncertainty, and we shall get the exact text of what must be considered a most important document.

A Paris letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"A reply of Victor Emanuel to the letter of Napoleon III. has been talked of here for some days past. Without being able to speak positively as to the authenticity of this letter, the existence of it appears very probable, and the contents are said to be in accordance with what is known of the attitude and the policy of the Sardinian Monarch. Victor Emanuel is said to have declared himself most grateful for the kindness testified by the Emperor towards Piedmont and her Sovereign, but he at the same time observes that if Napoleon III. is bound by the preliminaries of Villafranca, he, the King, is equally so by the expressed wishes of the Italian people. He does not conceal from his powerful ally that his representative will support at the Congress a line of policy different from that of the French plenipotentiary. Victor Emanuel, however, engages not to support that cause except by diplomatic means, and to abstain from any armed intervention in Central Italy, unless compelled to do so by any violent foreign interference. On this point the Piedmontese government is quite in accord with that of France."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

On the evening of the 9th the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Guildhall. Lords Palmerston and Russell, and Mr. Gladstone were not present, having received invitations to a ball at Windsor, given by her Majesty on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority. After the loyal and complimentary toasts had been given and responded to,

The Duke of Somerset said the office which he had the honor to hold, gave him the privilege of returning thanks for the compliment which had been paid to the navy. He felt that it was the earnest wish of the whole country to see the British Navy strong and powerful. The country was desirous of seeing both the army and navy capable of defending our shores, and not only that, but of protecting our world-wide commerce, and in every latitude and in every clime upholding the nation. [Loud cheers.]

His Lordship then gave the health of her Majesty's Ministers.

Sir G. C. Lewis said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, in acknowledging the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, I may be permitted to express my regret that in consequence of the necessary absence of the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, who is at present in office in attendance on Her Majesty at Windsor, and the indisposition of the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the duty of acknowledging the toast falls, according to the rule of official precedence, upon myself. I am therefore called upon to discharge that duty in the presence of colleagues of far greater efficiency of power of expression. My Lord, the portion of public affairs which is most interesting to the City of London comprises our internal and domestic concerns, and I may congratulate the citizens of London upon the fact that perhaps at no previous period in the history of this country was there ever so great an amount of prosperity exhibited or enjoyed. Whether we take the great increase of revenue, the present state and condition of our trade, or look to the diminution of pauperism in the Kingdom, we still find the most gratifying evidence of the sound condition and healthy state of the national affairs. [Cheers.]

It is true that we have witnessed one untoward event, but in which the inhabitants of this metropolis have taken no slight concern—I mean the disturbance in the building trade—which I trust approaches an amicable termination of the disturbance. Her Majesty's Government have not been unconcerned spectators, while at the same time they have maintained a policy of consistent non-intervention, it having been their desire not to interfere in any question which may arise between employers and workmen, but to allow differences to settle themselves by the law of supply and demand. We trust that no system of intimidation will be attempted for the purpose of giving that interference to labor which, in the case of a trade, has already been so beneficially abolished. [Hear, hear.] My lord, it will not be expected from me to delay this company, comprising so many persons who are not politicians, with long explanations of the measures which Her Majesty's Government contemplated in the existing state of the country.

I need only say that our time has not been wasted, but that early in the ensuing session we shall be prepared to redeem the pledge we have given by the introduction of a measure for the amended representation of the people. [Loud cheers] There is another position of public affairs which is not so much under our control—that is, foreign relations. [Hear, hear.] Circumstances may occur in the condition of a foreign country which may render it impossible to preserve that undisturbed quiet and tranquility which I am happy to say has characterised our internal condition. We have seen the minister whom we sent to Peking to carry out the solemn ratifications of a treaty, met by outrage and resistance. We know he had acted literally in accordance with instructions in ascending a certain river, and that in doing so he was fired upon by the Chinese, when a disastrous loss of life occurred. It will be the duty of her Majesty's government to concert such measures in union with the Emperor of the French, as shall enable us to obtain from the Chinese Emperor compensation for the injury and full ratification of the treaty, together with any further measures which we may consider necessary for the sustentation of the national honor. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] I am afraid I shall be too warm on a subject unsuited to the present company in calling attention to those recent events on the continent which led to so sanguinary an Italian campaign; with respect to that campaign her Majesty's government have abstained from all interference, but the time may come when, the treaty having been signed, ulterior measures may be completed by the Great Powers of the continent, and when probably an invitation may be addressed to the Powers which are parties to the treaty of Vienna to join in an European Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. Hitherto, I may say, no formal invitation has been addressed to us. It will be our duty to deliberate on the matter with a view to the maintenance of that principle which we consider sacred, viz: that no force shall be used for the purpose of dictating to the Italian nation the choice of its rulers, or for the purpose of coercing its people with regard to the government which they may after mature deliberation prefer. [Hear, hear.]

The recent complications on the Continent have led to the armament of the great powers of Europe, and the storm which was raised in Italy has created sympathetic disturbances in other countries. Looking to the unsettled state of Europe it would not do for us to be unprepared as regards our national defences, or to depend upon the sufferance of any other Power, however friendly, for the continuance of tranquility. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] I rejoice in being able to say that Her Majesty's Government continues to receive assurances of the most satisfactory character from all her allies. We have no reason to believe that any nation in Europe, or any other places of the world, entertains intentions of hostility toward this country. Nevertheless, looking at the feverish state of foreign countries, it becomes us to be on our guard.

We should remember, and it is satisfactory to do so, that if any real danger should occur the wealth of this country will always enable us to meet that danger in the most effective way; probable dangers there are not, but it is for possible dangers that we must provide. [Hear, hear.] And if ever that possible danger should arise her Majesty's Government will make it their duty to take measures for the protection of our shores, in the full confidence that in doing so they will have the hearty support of a great, free and generous people. [Loud cheers.] Amidst which the Right Hon. gentleman resumed his seat. Several toasts were given and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

VIEWS OF A MINISTERIAL ORGAN.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The course of Italian politics during the last few days has, if we can give credence to statements of considerable authority, been marked by three events all tending to facilitate a solution at once permanent and pacific. The French Government is understood to have given such explanations respecting its future action as to diminish the distance between the conditions of Villafranca and the necessary guarantees of Italian independence. The English Government has in consequence expressed, if not a final consent at least a far greater willingness to take part in the deliberations of a Congress for the settlement of the Italian difficulties. And the Governments of Central Italy have again convoked the National Assemblies of their respective States for the purpose of formally tendering the Regency over the provinces offered to King Victor Emanuel to his kinsman Prince Carignan. The last of these three facts we cannot but consider as by far the most important, for after all it is by the steady and unflinching resolve of the Italians themselves that the policy of France will be mainly influenced, and the good will of England both secured and rendered efficacious.

There ought certainly to be no great difficulty in establishing a common principle of agreement between France and England as the basis of their joint resolutions in the coming Congress, if but one of the conditions in the letter of Napoleon III. to King Victor Emanuel be faithfully carried out. Let there be only the faithful application of that principle of non-intervention which is there proclaimed respecting the States of Central Italy, and the battle may be regarded as more than half won. For it were surely monstrous to suppose that the principle of non-intervention thus proclaimed respecting relations between sovereigns and subjects which, though broken by the folly of the former, have long formed part of the public law of Europe, should be set at nought, in the attempt to create different and quite unlooked-for relations—relations possessing neither the sanction derived from prescriptive rights, nor the direct and immediate titles of successful revolution. The Congress will have no easy task to determine the principles in virtue of which the Duke of Parma shall become Sovereign of Modena, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany be entitled to augment his territory at the expense of that very Papal Power on whose possessions it is declared sacrilege to trench. We can understand the theory of Governments *de jure*. We recognise the necessity of Governments *de facto*. But such an arrangement as that proposed in the case of Modena, for the realization of which it is requisite both to ignore a *de jure* and to overthrow a *de facto* Government—such an arrangement, we frankly admit, seems designed for no other end than to throw into inextricable confusion every maxim of international law, and every suggestion of plain and straight-forward policy.

There is the more necessity for again declaring that the only ends for which England can take part in a Congress are those so repeatedly proclaimed by the Premier and Foreign Secretary of the present Cabinet to recognize the rights of the Italian people to self-government, and to assist in removing the obstacles by which the exercise of those rights are thwarted or delayed. All English interests in Italy may be summed up in two simple words—peace and progress. It is because there can be no lasting peace whilst the native forces of a country are crushed or neutralized by a foreign or hostile element, it is because there can be no steady progress whilst the national feelings and interests and tendencies are either ignored or trampled under foot, that the course of the English diplomacy in the Congress is traced out with such distinctness. We can be no parties to interventions against the Italian people, either direct or indirect. For it is quite possible indirectly to exercise such a moral pressure as may prolong political and create financial embarrassment, until that anarchy is at length evoked which would infallibly lead to the direct intervention by a military force.

But if, as we have reason to believe, the National Assemblies of Central Italy, again convoked to proclaim a regency, have been encouraged to take this step by the Sardinian Government; and if that Government have itself acquired the certainty that the Emperor of the French, though unable publicly to sanction such a measure, will offer to it, after all, no serious opposition, these facts are not unimportant indications that the policy of the French and English Governments is drawing closer together. Whatever tends to strengthen and encourage the friends of order throughout Central Italy cannot but be most acceptable to the two great Western Powers, which, however they may differ as to the means, are alike agreed as to the end—the necessity of laying in the Congress the foundation of a lasting peace. By what means can that peace be so soon or so easily secured as by recognizing in a *fait accompli* the clearly expressed wishes of the Italian people? And here we cannot refrain from again calling attention to the eloquent and convincing refutation given by the late Secretary of the Tuscan Council of State, M. Leopoldo Galeotti, to the statement that the restoration of the dethroned Princes is expedient, because they still number partisans only amongst the lowest ranks of the people. Well may he exclaim, in reply to the declaration that the rustic and urban commonalty, far from being opposed to the fallen dynasties, would gladly take them back, were not the powerful citizens and the educated classes opposed to their return—"Good Heaven! in what times do we then live, that any one should dare thus recklessly to give currency to similar coin? Ought, then, for the convenience of the pretenders, the basis of every social hierarchy to be upset and overthrown? Ought, then, the legitimate influences of order and progress to be trampled under foot for the benefit of those fallen dynasties? Ought, then, the educated classes to receive laws and government from the rabble? Would you inaugurate, perhaps, the reign of ignorance? Or would you, perchance, initiate and prepare the way for a little official communism?"

These are weighty and memorable questions, and on the answers given to them by the Congress will depend the solution of another question, whether the nineteenth century really understands and appreciates the conditions of its own civilization? They are questions not to be disposed of by mere vague appeals to the principle of legitimacy. The principle of legitimacy is excellent in its way when its applications meet the two great national wants—to satisfy which it has been, by its more intelligent advocates, accepted—the necessities of defending the State against a foreign foe, and of maintaining internal tranquility; but, unfortunately, in the case of the dethroned Italian Princes, the principle of legitimacy is found to be at direct variance with both. The rights of legitimacy, in their persons, far from warding off, invite and facilitate foreign aggression—far from assisting to maintain domestic order, are a permanent cause of civil trouble. And we may refer to the remarkable letter, to be found in another column, on the finances of the Tuscan State, for ample proofs of the fact, that even that financial credit which is the natural consequence of settled and legal government has not been found to yield the testimony to a legitimate rule which it might fairly have been expected to supply. The Tuscan capitalists, and bankers, and merchants have accorded to the present Provisional Government a confidence which they obstinately withheld from the Grand Duke, who held his crown in virtue of a dozen European treaties!

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of nearly nineteen millions of francs.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th published a dispatch from Gen. Martimprey, addressed to the Minister of War, and dated near Zekkora, Nov. 5.

Gen. Devaux, with two divisions, attacked the Zekkora, and forced the tribes to retire towards the South. Gen. Devaux, by skillful manoeuvering, obtained a victory over the tribes equally as brilliant as the victory of Malah. In addition to a great quantity of booty, the horses and arms of the Spahis who had been killed at Sidi-Raer were retaken. The troops are in excellent health, and spread terror everywhere before them, and the people implore their mercy.

Private accounts state that when the order was given to the Second Zouaves to advance they had lost 200 men by the cholera, and a considerable number were in a hopeless state.

Late accounts say that the disease was abating.

The coast defences of Algeria were said to be occupying the serious attention of the French Government.

According to the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, the China expedition was rapidly gaining favor in both services in France. The total effectiveness of the French *corps d'armée* it is now stated will amount to 20,000 men, and they are not expected to reach China before April or May next.

It is reported that the new French Minister of the Interior has resolved not to continue the prosecution of M. de Montalembert, for his article published in the *Correspondant*, but to maintain the seizure of the work, and thus prevent its further circulation. It is rumored, too, that the prosecution of M. Edmond About's *Question Romaine* has been abandoned, and indeed that it was only commenced for form's sake, as the Government could not allow public revelations of the sanction which was given in high quarters to the publication of the book.

On reliable information, it is stated that the question of the Isthmus of Suez will be discussed at the approaching Congress.

The Paris Bourse was steady; Rentes closed on the 11th at 70.15.

AUSTRIA.

In opposition to the assertions of Sardinian journals that the number of emigrants from Venetia exceeded forty thousand, an official communication reduces this number to a little more than two thousand. It was stated that the Council of the Empire was in course of being transformed into a Senate, which will control the administration of the finance of the country. Decrees will shortly be issued granting to the Jews additional political and social privileges.

Vienna, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Schiller festival has been celebrated here to-day in a most brilliant manner, in presence of immense crowds of people.

The torch-light processions were numerous and well attended; the greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the town. The weather was exceedingly fine until towards the conclusion of the festival, when rain fell, but not, however, in any considerable quantity.

During the celebration of the Schiller festival *several popular demonstrations of a liberal character had* taken place.

THE AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL FRAUD.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 4.

Baron Bruck has never attempted to palliate his conduct in the National Loan affair, but an ill-advised inhabitant of this city has now undertaken his defence in the Frankfort *Actionary*. The account given by the Austrian writer of the circumstances which led to the clandestine issue of National Loan Bonds of the nominal value of £11,000,000, is so absurd that it must have been published without the knowledge of Baron Bruck. The Frankfort capitalists are told that when the State and the Bank regulated their affairs in 1855 a certain sum was set apart for the redemption of the State notes then in circulation. Shortly after the redemption of the said notes had begun, says the Vienna correspondent, "it came to light that one description (a certain sort) of State paper money had been entirely overlooked (*übersehen*). The nominal value of these was about 60,000,000fl., and it was necessary to raise that sum in order that the Bank might be made solvent. At that moment it was impossible to negotiate a new loan, and therefore the Minister of Finance had recourse to the expedient—a desperate one, it is true—of a secret loan. The National Loan obligations which were in excess of the 500,000fl. passed into the hands of "certain foreign capitalists," and were to have been repurchased at stipulated periods, and destroyed. As the war deranged all Baron Bruck's plans, he considered himself bound to make known to the public the exact state of affairs. "The error which rendered the secret loan necessary," continues the apologist of the Minister, "was made by an employe in the Finance Department, who had previously rendered such eminent service to the State that Baron Bruck considered himself bound in honor to take the blame on his own shoulders."

To the foregoing statement there are two objections, which must occur to every one who may read it. The one is, that it is well nigh impossible to make an error in calculation to the amount of 60,000,000fl., and the other, that State balance-sheets and documents of a similar description are rarely or never the work of one man's hands. In the opinion of the public, the story told in the Frankfort paper is of the genus "cock and bull," but if it should be true, it affords a proof that the financial part of the business of the State is done in a most careless and slovenly way. A Cabinet Council—at which the Emperor generally presides—has been held day after day during the last week, but the question relative to the control over the finances is not definitely settled. It is stated that Baron Bruck strongly advises the Emperor not to consent to a popular control, "as such a concession would be attended with danger." Dangerous or not dangerous, the step must be taken, for no foreigner in his senses will either touch Austrian stock or lend Austria money until men enjoying the full confidence of the nation have a clear insight into, and an effective control over, the administration of the finances.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* publishes an article of which the following is a summary:

"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* insists on its statement that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had a tendency hostile to England. The same paper pretends that Prussia had entered upon the policy of France and Russia to isolate England, and had promised to maintain an unconditional neutrality in case war should be declared by France against England. In order to support these absurd insinuations, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* refers to the imaginary statements of some Prussian newspapers, which are known to belong to the opposition Press, and which have a self-understood interest to disfigure every step of the Government for the sake of obtaining a basis for attacks against it. The writers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* place themselves, by their conduct, on the same footing with certain French journals, which in translating the malevolent conjectures of the Prussian opposition Press transformed them into positive facts. These tactics may be considered ingenious, but are hardly patriotic or useful to the interests of Germany."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The blockade of the coast of Morocco had been commenced by Spanish men-of-war.

The latest advices from Gibraltar state that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Tangier and Ceuta.

Jews and Christians were being fully protected from insult, and severe punishment was threatened for any offence against their property. Large numbers of fugitives continued to arrive at Gibraltar.

LATEST.

A Madrid dispatch of the 11th says: "Yesterday the Moors, with a force of 1,000 men, continued their attack upon Ceuta. The besieged were preparing to make a sortie to repulse them. The Cortes has been prorogued for one week."

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Dates from the principal points on the West Coast of Africa are one month later, but there is no news of importance.

The British war steamer *Spitfire* had taken a fine prize, with 500 slaves on board. Other slavers were being watched.

The health of the Coast was generally favorable, and at most places business was improving.

Liberia dates from Cape Palmas, Oct. 16, state that the royal mail-ship *Ethiope* arrived at 9 A. M., and sailed for leeward at 3 P. M., 16th inst., all well on board. In the roads, *Lizzie Dransfield*, of Liverpool, from Fernando Po. *Pomona*, of Liverpool, reported off Carally on the 3d inst.; 43 days out from Liverpool; all well.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

No events of political importance have occurred in the last fortnight.

The ratification of the American Treaty has produced no change in commercial matters.

We learn that the Taku forts have been repaired and strengthened, and the general bearing of the Chinese leads to the belief that they contemplate resistance.

His Excellency Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope is still at Lookong.

Hon. John Ward, American Minister, has gone to Japan, where matters remain in an unsettled state. Twelve Russian ships of war are at Yeddo. Three men belonging to this force have been murdered, and serious consequences are not improbable.

It is rumored that, though the American Treaty has been ratified by the Emperor, it has been notified to his excellency Mr. Ward that it will not be allowed to come into force until some arrangement has been made with the French and British ministers. If true, this is not to be wondered at, as, otherwise, many awkward complications might arise. In noticing the refusal to give the American minister an audience with the Emperor, on the ground that the minister would not bend on one knee, we omitted to mention that the Chinese had before them the precedent of the British minister Earl Macartney, who, in 1793, knelt on one knee to the Emperor of China; and also that we are not aware of the American treaty containing any special provision for an audience with his Celestial Highness.

In Cochin China fresh hostilities have been commenced by the Anamese, who attacked the French in*trenchments, and were repulsed with loss.*

Latest by the Africa.

THE REGENCY OF PRINCE CARIGNAN.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says the different Assemblies of the Central Italian States have agreed to offer the Regency to Prince Carignan. This resolution is to be regretted, especially under the present circumstances of the approaching assembling of an European Congress, called to deliberate on the affairs of Italy, because it tends to prejudge questions which must there be settled.

The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch:

Paris, Friday Night.

The news that the King of Sardinia has refused to authorize the Prince Carignan's acceptance of the *Regency is false. All that is known is, that France* has formally counselled Sardinia to refuse. The *King's answer is not yet known.*

In a leader the *Daily News* says: "This contradiction was necessary to prevent a most serious degradation of Piedmont in the eyes of freemen all over the world. There is still room to hope that the Ministers of the King may yet make up their minds to embrace a wise and independent policy, and not glory themselves as carrying out the behests of a foreign sovereign."

The *Times* on the same topic says, there is an earthly Providence which knows better what is good for Italy than Italy knows herself. But for Victor Emanuel to be conscious of being an instrument of intrigues for ruining a sacred and beloved cause, this is hard to be endured, and it is tyranny to inflict it.

If Napoleon III. will not let Central Italy have the Prince Carignan, she may possibly at last bethink her whether she has no man of the Washington stamp among her sons, and she may turn her eyes upon Garibaldi.

CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.

The *Times* and *Daily News* state that a writ of habeas corpus was yesterday received by the Governor of Horsemonger-lane Jail for the removal of the prisoner to the custody of the Police, upon the charge of bigamy, and he will be brought up this (Saturday) morning at Southwark Police Court on that charge.

London, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Daily News City Article.

There is more firmness to-day in the Stock Exchange in consequence of the definitive signature of the treaty of peace at Zurich. The aspirations of the *Moniteur* for the speedy meeting of a Congress was attracting attention.

The decline of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. which took place yesterday in Consols, has accordingly been recovered, most other securities were likewise strong. The supply of money in commercial channels was rather more liberal, but there are still exceptional transactions below the Bank minimum.

There were no bullion transactions at the Bank to-day.

The foreign exchange this afternoon experienced no alteration worth noticing.

American Securities.

For the Week Ending Nov. 11.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:

In the market for American Securities, during the past week, nothing has occurred to claim particular notice. There continues a general inquiry for the several State Stocks, and in Railroad Securities the chief demand has been for Panama 7 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds.

United States 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1868	98	@	99
United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1874	94	@	94½
Alabama 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	75	@	77
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	92	@	94
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@	96
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@	102
Mississippi 6 ℘ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@	16
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Stock, 1886	97	@	98
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Sterling	82	@	83
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1877	85½	@	86½
South Carolina 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1866	85	@	87
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, divers	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1886	85	@	87
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84	@	86
Montreal 6 ℘ cent., 1858-65	80	@	83
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent., 1875	75	@	77
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875	72	@	73
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freelands, 1860	84	@	86
Illinois Central Shares ... dis.	41	@	39
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	79	@	81
Michigan Central Shares	35	@	40
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., not con., '83	82	@	84
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent., con., 1864	93	@	95
New-York Central Shares	72	@	74
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ ct. 3d Mort., '83	58	@	60
New-York and Erie Shares	7	@	9
Panama 7 ℘ cent., 1st Mort., 1859	101	@	102
Panama 7 ℘ cent., 1st Mort., 1865	98	@	100
Panama 7 ℘ cent., 2d Mort., 1872	94½	@	95½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ c., 1st M., '80	90	@	91

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The transactions were confined to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Central, in which a decline of 1 ℘ cent. has taken place; the Bonds of the Michigan Central were also weaker, while a recovery of $1 occurred in Illinois Central Shares. The actual sales were Pennsylvania Central Bonds 6 ℘ cent., 1st Mortgage, 90."

The Eastern Question to be Revived.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

Official people here think that there is little doubt of England taking part in the Congress, and that there is a disposition on both sides to remove some of the difficulties which hitherto have been in the way. It is rumored that Italian interests are not the only subject that will occupy the attention of the Congress of Brussels, but that the long-vexed question of the East will be again brought before the Plenipotentiaries. It is not forgotten that when it was first known that a treaty, or Convention, or understanding of some serious kind existed between France and Russia, Prince Gortschakoff admitted that there was, in fact, a written instrument between the two Governments, but that it contained nothing prejudicial to the interests of England. If Parliament were sitting, it would be worth while for some one to put a question to the Government as to whether that Convention, admitted to be signed by France and Russia, relates in any way to the creation of an independent Slave kingdom, comprising Bosnia, Servia and Bulgaria, and perhaps other points, with a population of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000? The scheme is not a new one, but it is said that it has been resuscitated with certain modifications, and Russia does not feel offended by having an "independent" State lying between her and the Balkan, which on this plan would form the new northern boundary of the Sultan's dominions in Europe; for what has been done recently with respect to the Principalities has greatly reduced his authority there. The Emperor of the French is known to have perhaps more than once expressed his opinions on the condition of Turkey, and those opinions but slightly differ from the view taken by the Emperor Nicholas in his famous conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour. The creation of a Slave kingdom in the manner alluded to would, of course, be the dismemberment of Turkey, to prevent which we made war. The Emperor Alexander has probably pretty much the same opinion of Turkey as his father, and the Emperor Napoleon is not likely to change his, on a subject which has certainly occupied his thoughts for the last two or three years. How the independent Slave State would end it requires no extraordinary acuteness to guess. In the meantime Russia, and perhaps France, are of the opinion that this kingdom, lying between Russia and Turkey, would not fail to tranquilize Europe on the alleged aggressive policy of the Muscovite. If our Government have discovered any other solution of Prince Gortschakoff's words they may be tempted to give it; if not, they might not object to state whether they think the present a plausible one. I do not, of course, guarantee the authenticity of this version, but, as it has been spoken of by persons here who profess to some acquaintance with Russian politics, there can be no harm in mentioning it.

The English Press on the Present State of Mexico.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

We now turn to the question of the condition of Mexico itself. There certainly appears reason to hope that a new era is dawning upon that country. The civil war which has so long raged and has destroyed credit and distracted enterprise, is by degrees assuming smaller proportions, in consequence of the increasing superiority of the dominant or Liberal Party. Miramon is now reduced to such terms that it is hardly to be anticipated that his cause can be much longer maintained by any section of the community. In fact, he appears from the latest accounts to be reduced to the greatest poverty, while Juarez, in possession already of the great proportion of the soil, is in uncontested possession also of the whole seaboard of the Gulf of Mexico and of all the trade of Vera Cruz. Indeed, it is not by any means beyond the range of probability that the conclusion of a treaty between Juarez and Mr. Buchanan will bring even the domestic question approximately to an issue. This is to be desired above all things for a country which needs only stable and firm government for its development. As an instance of the terrible blow that has been dealt to public credit, we may mention that the market price of Mexican bonds in this country (3 ℘ Cents.) has been for some time between 21 and 22, and they are even now, though beginning to revive, but between 22 and 23. The distraction of the Mexican Territory, and the non-payment of interest have of course been the cause of this depression. A treaty between this country and Mexico, on the conclusion of a former loan, specially reserved the customs duties of Mexico by way of mortgage for the payment of interest on the Mexican debt in this country. For a considerable period the confusion of the Republic prevented the fulfillment of this obligation, but it is understood that the old arrangement has now been again reverted to, and the first installment of interest due, of which much is in arrear, will be the best proof of the improvement of Mexican credit. In truth, Juarez seems to have the game pretty nearly in his own hands, and he has only to play his cards well in order to make his own party undisputed masters of the State. The Liberal Governments of Europe are deeply interested in the realization of Mexican unity, and it is to Juarez that they must obviously look for the attainment of this object.

From the London News.

The commercial objects which the Government of *the United States has in desiring the completion of* its treaty with that of Vera Cruz, are plain enough. *In the pristine days of Humboldt, the bisection of the* Isthmus of Darien was deemed possible; and men, even in our own sober country, looked forward to the time when a canal sixty miles long should connect the *Atlantic with the Pacific. This vision, we believe,* is now generally abandoned; and the Americans seeing that they cannot have a canal between the two oceans, are desirous to have a regular system of overland traffic in its place. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec seems precisely calculated to supply this desideratum. This isthmus lies a little to the south of Vera Cruz, and to the north of Darien; and, of all routes, would be most convenient for the United States in their commercial communications with the East Indies on the one hand, and with the Pacific shore of the two Americas on the other. The United States stand in need of this direct, and chiefly maritime, communication with several parts of their own continent. To California their only means of access is either by Terra del Fuego or across the broad district of North America, through the savage country known as the back woods; nor is there much doubt that the Tehuantepec route would be of advantage to them for a settlement of their present difficulty at San Juan. In South America the same advantage holds in even a greater degree. The route of Tehuantepec will at once give the United States a direct communication with Lima and Valparaiso, and with the coasts of Peru and Chili. *Meanwhile, it will also largely facilitate their com*merce of the Pacific.

For advantages such as these the Americans can afford to pay, and for the advantage of American support the Liberals of Mexico will readily make concessions. Here, therefore, is a great mutual interest which we can hardly believe will remain unrealized *for a want of ordinary discretion between the two* negotiating parties to the designed treaty. In estimating the relative strength of the two contending parties in Mexico, we must remember that, while the Liberals are already so largely in the ascendant, the impolicy of Miramon threatens to produce a great defection in the army of the Clergy party, and to bring over the whole military forces of the country to the Liberal side. Miramon has proposed to strike off nearly all the Generals from the army list, in the event of his accession to undisturbed power, and, if there were previously any doubt of his doom, this proposition seems to settle the defection of the army. It may be presumptuous at present to predict the time at which the present struggle will terminate; but indications certainly are not wanting that it is drawing to its close; and there is no other qualification than free and intelligent government required to transform Mexico into a prosperous country again.

From the London Star.

It is very well known that our Cabinet, like the Cabinet at Washington, is disposed to regard the Juarez Administration as that which should be recognized as the Mexican authority, though we have not committed ourselves to this course to such an extent as the United States, for the Government there has *been making a treaty with President Juarez* of such a character that it assumes there is no other Mexican Government but his own. Our Foreign Office has, however, thought fit to require that our Minister in Mexico should make his appearance in London, and we observe that in the United States this act is very much approved of, and is regarded to be in the nature of a recall. But it can scarcely be said that Mr. Otway has been recalled. He probably only has been desired to come home that he may be able to explain himself to our Foreign Secretary, and communicate what information he can about a struggle of which we know so little in this country. But Mr. Otway, by all accounts, has, like other Foreign Ministers in Mexico, been misbehaving himself towards the Liberal Party of Juarez, or has not been tendering to it that countenance and support which the representative of a Liberal country like England was expected to give. Yet these are points upon which we cannot speak decisively, as our Foreign Office keeps the whole matter a secret, and will not be likely to impart any information on the subject until asked to do so when Parliament meets. In the meanwhile, however, we may safely say that the people of this country cannot fail to sympathize with every effort which may be made in Mexico or elsewhere to weaken the usurping ascendancy of a priesthood, and promote the cause of provincial self-government.

A NEW TERRITORY.

The New Territory of Jefferson—Election for Delegate to Congress—Meeting of the Legislature—The Weather—Governor's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Auraria, Jefferson, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

In accordance with the instructions from the Executive in Kansas, (of which you were duly informed,) our election for delegate to Congress, and for county officers, was held yesterday. Every effort was made by the friends of Judge Johnson, the Democratic candidate, headed by the notorious Jack Henderson, to have a large vote polled. In fact, the expected returns in favor of Johnson were reckoned by thousands. The friends of Marcus J. Parrott, the Republican candidate, were on the qui vive, and decided not to participate in the election, for the reasons, first, the illegality, owing to there having been no registry; second, the [illegible] of the movement, on account of our having just elected a Delegate to Congress, to represent our interests, and the formation and actual operation of the provisional Government.

The whole number of votes cast in Auraria were only one hundred and fifty. The number cast at an election a few days previous was 900.

In Denver a like [illegible] was evinced.

We visited the polls between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., and at the moment of our arrival there was no one to receive our votes, or to guard the ballot-box. A man soon entered, and acted in the capacity of Clerk, Judge of Election, etc.

In Golden City, Colorado, and other towns no polls were opened. Notwithstanding the apathy everywhere evinced, we would not be surprised to learn of an enormous vote in favor of the Democratic candidate; the precedents of certain parties [illegible] cause us to expect it.

The Legislature for the newly organized Provisional Government convened in Denver on Monday last, the 7th ult. Henry Allen, Esq., of Auraria, was chosen President of the Council, and J. A. Gray, Speaker of the House. After a permanent organization, the Governor, R. W. Steele, delivered his Message, of which I send you a copy.

For several weeks we have had most remarkable weather. The nights are clear and cold. The mornings are frosty and invigorating until soon after the appearance of the sun, when there is a very rapid change in the temperature, so that at 10 o'clock doors are thrown open to admit the genial atmosphere. The sun's rays are bright and penetrating, the sky almost invariably cloudless. It is singular, but true, that in but one instance have the clouds been observed to move during the month of October.

The clouds rarely extend high above the horizon, and are usually the cumulus, or cumulo-stratus, the general exception being of the character of *cirro-stratus*. On the 10th of October rain commenced at 3 o'clock P. M. At 5 o'clock P. M. it changed to snow, which continued at intervals until 8 A. M., when it was about two inches deep.

The first snow of the season was on the 20th of Sept. The one previous to that was on the 29th of May.

ARAGO.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Jefferson:

It becomes my duty as the Chief Executive officer for the newly organized Provisional Government of this Territory, to make at this time such recommendations and suggestions to your Honorable Bodies as I may deem proper to secure the well-being and prosperity of our adopted country, which, from unmistakable indications, is soon to grow into an important State.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of the task, as also, with the peculiarity of the position which all the officers of this Government occupy, and before proceeding to recommend for your action subjects of legislation, it will, perhaps, be proper to give you a short historical view of the community which has resolved to use the inherent right of self-government recognized as inalienable in American citizens, and to give at least the prominent reasons for the steps which have been taken in the formation of a Provisional Government. In doing this, I am actuated not so much by a desire to convey information to your Honorable bodies, as by the wish to have our situation and motives as a community, and a body politic, fairly understood and appreciated by our fellow-citizens of the United States, and by Congress, that no misunderstanding may arise to embarrass the future affairs of the Territory.

Prior to the Summer of 1858 the region now known as the Territory of Jefferson, possessed in the public estimation no superior attractions for the pioneer settler over other portions of the public domain in the possession of the aboriginal tribes.

During that season certain adventurous spirits led on by a desire to prove or disprove the various rumors of rich mineral deposits, which had been in circulation, of the unexplored regions at the base of the Rocky Mountains, prospected the eastern slope from Fort Laramie to the Spanish Peaks in New-Mexico, and they gave to the world as the result of their explorations, accounts of their finding gold in nearly all the mountain streams and in the foot plains at their base. Their report spread rapidly, and ere the beginning of the Winter of '58 and '59 near one thousand persons had made their way to the scenes of these explorations, and were busy in prospecting and preparing shelter and sustenance for the Winter. With the early emigration came the spirit of active enterprise so peculiar to the Great West. Soon improvements of all kinds began to show themselves over the country, town sites were laid out, [illegible] prosperous and happy future were speedily [illegible] The necessity was at once felt of some form of [illegible] of action to regulate the [illegible] and to secure life and property from the [illegible] [illegible] Winter and Spring, were taken cognizance of. But a more perfect form of government than was afforded by a Vigilance Committee was needed. The reports of the golden harvest greatly magnified, had reached the States, and the news was received that tens of thousands were coming to share the gains. A call was issued for a Convention to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a State Government. Meantime a wave of reaction had commenced to flow, and the once sanguine emigrants were borne back by its rush, leaving only a moiety to persevere on their way, determined to see for themselves and judge of the matter personally. Amid the discouragements of the homeward stampede, it was thought best at the meeting of the Convention to adjourn until the first Monday in August, at which time it met and perfected its work by the formation of a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Monday of September, and by them rejected.

The causes of the rejection of the State Government were: 1. A disinclination of the people to bear the burden of a complete State organization. 2. A doubt whether Congress would admit us as a State with less than the quota of population to entitle us to a Representative in Congress. 3. A desire to see the prosperity of the country more fully established, and its resources more perfectly developed before taking upon ourselves the responsibility of a State Government.

At the election on the first Monday in October a *Delegate was chosen to proceed to Washington* to procure the organization of our Territory at the earliest possible period. Here, then, we had provided for the future so far as we could, but in the interim, before the action of Congress we would be without a *Government of a general character*, and without legal redress for the [illegible] which [illegible] arise, and the more particularly in an unorganized community. The only resource left us was in the exercise of that inherent right of self-government which every community of American citizens is held to possess. The necessities of the time being, gave rise *to the formation of the Government* of which your honorable bodies form the legislative branch. And though the right which we have to form and maintain a Provisional Government in the absence of a regular organization cannot be successfully questioned, yet it behooves us in the formation of this Government to give to the world in distinct terms our reasons for proceeding to take this step.

Our territory occupies an isolated position, separated from the seats of Government of Kansas and Nebraska by a distance of about seven hundred miles, two hundred of which is an almost sterile plain. Our interests and avocations differ so widely from those of the citizens of either of the aforementioned Territories or any other from which our territory is formed, that it is utterly impossible for us to be successfully incorporated with them in the same civil organization. An organization of a county or counties has been attempted by the Legislature of Kansas Territory, but which action has been utterly abortive and inoperative in its effect. It is apparent that any jurisdiction of Kansas Territory over this country is expressly prohibited by the 19th section of her organic act. Hence this pretended organization has proven totally inadequate to our wants, having only the shadow without the living substance of a Government.

We have had no courts of either criminal or civil *jurisdiction either original or appellate.* Life and property were insecure and crime was unpunished and to a great extent unrebuked.

There can be no conflict with the laws of the United States nor any disrespect shown to the Federal *Congress by taking* the first and best course for the mutual protection, safety and happiness to the people of the territory of Jefferson, when the exigencies of the case so imperatively demanded action in the premises.

That the necessity for a Government was felt, and that this Government meets with the approbation of a large majority of the people, is shown by the overwhelming vote in its favor at the late election for its adoption. It now becomes the officers elect under this Government to use their best endeavors to meet the ends for which the Government was established.

A great responsibility rests upon the first Legisla-

of any Commonwealth. It becomes you well to consider the importance of all your actions. It is not the mere exigencies of the present which you are to meet, but your work will give a cast and character to the whole future of this country. The foresight and calm deliberation of the sage will be required in the first molding of the laws and institutions of our embryo State. The eyes of the Union are upon us, and there are those ever ready to criticise every step which may be taken amiss; let us then not underrate the importance of the task before us, but go to work like true citizens and patriots devoted first and last to the well-being of our country.

The developments of the past season have conclusively proven that the gold mines will yield immense treasures to our enterprising citizens, and the explorations which have been carried on so indefatigably in every gulch and cañon extending even over the Snowy Range, open up a field for future industry of immense extent.

Then with the mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, coal and the quarries of limestone, marble, gypsum, salt and other useful products of the mineral kingdom furnishes a guaranty of future wealth unsurpassed by any country.

That it will be your early care to protect the miner in his arduous labors and secure him the fruits of his toils I supremely trust.

The agricultural and horticultural resources of this country have been this season sufficiently developed to warrant us in believing that the cereals and other vegetable productions of this latitude may be very successfully and profitably cultivated. Any legislation which may tend to encourage the agriculturist should receive attention.

It will become your duty to establish a civil and criminal code of practice, to be plain, certain and easy of construction, which will afford to the party aggrieved, a speedy, impartial and adequate remedy. The criminal law should be plain in its specification of crimes, with penalties that can be inflicted, attached to each offence; as it is the certainty of punishment that causes the law to be obeyed and respected.

I would recommend a statute providing for miners' courts, by giving jurisdiction of cases wherein mining interests are at stake, to certain officers, with the right of jury trial, and appeal to the District Court; and that all courts, whether of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be bound to recognize the laws of the mining district where the property in litigation is situated.

As a general law for the regulation of miners' interests that would operate equally on all, I would recommend the action of "forcible entry and detainer," as being a remedy generally understood by the courts and lawyers of the country.

By article 6, section 4, of the Organic act, it will be found to be your duty to divide the Territory into three judicial districts, and assign the judges to their respective districts.

You will also find in article 8, section 1, of the Organic act, that you are required to provide some manner of defraying the expenses of the Provisional Government; this, perhaps, is the most difficult part of your labors. But it is to be hoped that all our citizens will recognize the importance of some well-regulated government for the protection of our persons, our families, and our property, and that they will willingly support such an organization. Therefore I would recommend to your honorable bodies that a poll-tax, not exceeding one dollar, be collected between the first day of June and the first day of July next. Also a small revenue might be obtained from licenses granted to places of amusement.

It is very necessary you should provide the Territory with a stringent election law to cover all cases of fraud. It will suffice for me to call your attention to this point as the history of our past elections already show the want of such a law.

At the election held on the 24th of October, it will be seen that there were elected a Governor, Secretary, Attorney-General, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, Auditor, a Treasurer, a Clerk of the Supreme Court and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be your duty to define more particularly and specifically the powers and duties of some of these officers, while of others it will be necessary to define their duties in full.

It will devolve upon you to organize the Territory into Counties, and locate their county seats; in all cases observing the convenience of the settlers.

All officers who may have either monies or other important trusts committed to their charge, should, by statute, be required to file with some officer specified, a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office according to law.

As you have much labor before you at the present session, I would call your attention to the fact that it would be well to avoid, as much as possible, special legislation; but provide by general laws for the incorporation of all bodies, whether corporations for pecuniary profit, or Municipal Governments.

The evil of too much special legislation is one which Western legislatures are very prone to run into, thereby neglecting very important laws of a general character; when once the door is thrown open to this abuse of legislatorial power, it is very difficult to check it. It is therefore hoped, that your course on this subject will be a conservative one.

You will at all times recognize the constitutional authority and power of the United States Government over us. The right of petitioning and memorializing Congress is indisputably yours here as in any other portion of the Union.

By the General Government we are required to look for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the soil of this Territory, for the establishment of mails and mail routes to the principal and important towns of the Territory, with such branches as the population of the country may demand. Also for the construction of military roads and bridges, and for the establishment of a sufficient number of forts and magazines at such places as will afford the greatest protection to our citizens.

Many other subjects of importance and legitimate legislation will from time to time arise during your session, which it is impossible at this time to foresee; you are aware that the wants of our citizens demand an immediate action on your part for the adoption of a systematized code of laws.

Thousands of our citizens have returned to their homes in the States for the purpose of returning with their families and friends early next Spring, and a great necessity of some definite rule of law in this Territory is admitted by all to exist at this time; then how much more so will it be needed during the coming Spring and Summer, when our population will probably be swelled to one hundred thousand, all eager to push their fortunes in any avocation that promises the greatest remuneration.

Let us, then, enter upon our duties with a determination of spirit that conquers all difficulties; working for the benefit of the whole Commonwealth, encouraging moderation and conservatism in all our acts, that we may never be ashamed of having taken a humble part in the organization of a Provisional Government for the Territory of Jefferson.

R. W. STEELE, Governor.

Denver, Nov. 7, 1859.

FROM ARIZONA.

Mexican and American Affairs on the Frontier.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, A. T., Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

The Indian campaign is somewhat interfered with by the dispatches received, sending "an officer of distinction" to inform Gov. Pesqueira that Capt. Stone's party was to carry out their contract with the grantees, Jecker & Co., and that they would be sustained by our Government.

Stone's party was organized under a contract with Jecker & Co., of the City of Mexico, who had acquired the right from the Juarez Government to make a survey of the public lands in Sonora, conditional to receiving a portion for such survey. Pesqueira, the present Governor of Sonora, having an eye to the main chance, "gain," sent Stone's party out, assuming they were kind of fillibusters.

Capt. Stone, a gentleman well calculated to sustain himself and his company, from the fact of having been an officer of high rank in our army, was not to be driven off without *reasonable* resistance on his part. He at once laid his grievances before the Administration, who could do no less than sustain him.

The result is that Capt. Ewell, of the Dragoons, is directed to inform Gov. Pesqueira that Capt. Stone will be protected by our Government in carrying out the contract of Jecker & Co. What the result will be time will only disclose. The impression is that when the Governor finds Stone is to be sustained by the United States Government, he will allow him and his party to make the surveys as commenced. At present the party is in camp near the line awaiting result of negotiations. Capt. E. left on his mission this morning.

Gov. Pesqueira is a man of ability—is ambitious for power—yet I am under the impression that he will do nothing that will have a tendency to bring down upon him our Government. While he is a Liberalist and supporter of the Juarez Government, he claims Sonora by a kind of preëmption.

This country is now quiet—no Indian troubles, and very little Mexican thieving.

We are informed that a few troops are coming in to Fort Yuma. We have no idea of the number, but presume 'tis two companies of the 1st Dragoons, as they belong to this department, the Colonel (Fontleroy) having succeeded Col. Bonneville as Department Commander. B.

A Religious Riot in Massachusetts.—We learn from the Abington *Standard* that a series of disgraceful disturbances occurred in East Abington last week. It appears that Rev. Moses Chase, of Duxbury, has been holding a series of meetings in the Methodist Church, which he has conducted in such a manner as to gain the ill-will of a portion of his hearers. On Wednesday evening a party of the disaffected ones, about a dozen in number, surrounded the house of Mr. David Cushing, and called for Mr. Chase to come out and pray for them. That gentleman was not in the house, however, and they were requested to leave. They replied by insulting remarks, but, after staving in one of the panels of the door, departed. Of their subsequent doings a correspondent of the *Standard* says: "As Rev. Messrs. Chase and Robinson were returning from meeting on Thursday night, they were assailed and insulted, but escaped without injury. On Friday night they were less fortunate. A party of rowdies followed Rev. Mr. Chase with a rail, which they vainly attempted to compel him to straddle, probably intending to carry him home, as he was somewhat injured by the stones which they had thrown at him. Rotten eggs were thrown, and one of these strong smelling arguments took effect on Rev. Mr. Robinson's coat. Stones were freely used, causing some injury to the recipients."

Singular Will Case—Emancipating Slaves.—An interesting will case has been before the Greene County Court of Common Pleas for two weeks past. Richard Randolph, a relative of the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, died in Greene County, Ohio, last year. By his will he bequeathed all his property, valued at about $70,000, to his executor, Wm. Knott, to be applied to purchasing the freedom of all the living slaves of the Randolph family in Virginia. Vacca Randolph, a brother of the deceased, living in Virginia, is trying to break the will, on the ground of the alleged insanity of the deceased. The case was fully investigated, and the jury returned a verdict sustaining the will.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF CHARLES MOORE FOR MURDER—SPRINCE DENIED A NEW TRIAL.

At the opening of Court, yesterday morning, ex-Recorder Smith moved to have the verdict in the case of Sprince, the noted receiver of stolen goods, recently convicted of that offence, set aside, on the ground that the conviction was inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge Russell denied the motion, and ordered Sprince to be brought up on Wednesday next for sentence.

William Mulloy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to three months in the City Prison.

Aaron McNair pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Charles Moore was then placed on trial, charged with the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on the 16th November, 1858. He was defended by James T. Brady, Esq.

On the day in question the "Fox Musketeers," a target company belonging to the First Ward, went to Harlem on an excursion, and shot for prizes, dining afterwards at the River House. A difficulty had previously arisen between them and the members of another First Ward company, called the "Brady Guard," so named—not after the distinguished counsel defending the prisoner—but Ex-Alderman Brady, of that Ward. The deceased, Daniel Stackpole, with some of his friends, followed the Fox Musketeers to Harlem, and after the latter had dined at the River House, contrived to create a disturbance, during which Moore, the prisoner of yesterday, was struck by Stackpole. Moore's friends gathered around him. Stackpole ran. Moore's friends pursued him, Moore accompanying them. Stackpole ran towards the river, and was stabbed by Thompson with a bayonet, and (as alleged) by Moore with a sword. He was taken to the Station-house, and died in fifteen minutes.

In February last Thompson was tried before Recorder Barnard on this charge, James T. Brady defending him. The trial lasted three days, and was fully reported in the Times. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

The trial of Moore as coadjutor in the same offence has been deferred till the present time, during which interval he has been on bail. The Court sat late last night, and will renew the trial this morning.

Interesting to Shippers.

WHAT IS A DELIVERY SUFFICIENT TO GIVE TITLE TO PURCHASER.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Meyers & Ree and others.*—This is an action before Justice Clerke at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, which involves questions of importance to dealers in and shippers of produce.

It appears that in September, 1857, the plaintiffs were the owners of 400 bushels of wheat which they had authorized their brokers, Messrs. Tuttles, Cutting & Co. to negotiate for sale in the market, for cash on delivery. The brokers made a contract or agreement with Meyers & Ree, who were to purchase the wheat for cash as stipulated; and in pursuance of the sale the wheat was delivered on board the ship *Great Western*, then lying at this port, and about to sail for Liverpool. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the wheat still remained in their possession, and was only deposited in the hold of the *Great Western*, subject to their own order, there to remain until they received their money for it. They also claim and allege that the defendants, Meyer & Ree, while the wheat was in process of delivery, induced the owners of the ship to make out a bill of lading for it, which bill of lading they, Meyer & Ree, negotiated to the defendants, the Messrs. Morgan, as collateral security for a draft upon a firm in London, drawn by Meyer & Ree, and discounted by the Morgans. Plaintiffs further allege that Meyer & Ree then gave their (plaintiffs') brokers a check for about $5,600 in payment for the wheat, on the Merchants' Bank. The plaintiffs then allege that this check was dishonored at the bank, and that Meyer & Ree that day failed, and have remained insolvent ever since. They also aver that Meyer & Ree had pretended to purchase about $25,000 worth of property in the same way, and had in the same manner realized. The defendants, Meyer & Ree, deny all the allegations of the complaint, and aver that therein was no fraud. The other defendants say that if Meyer & Ree were guilty of fraud, they should be made responsible therefor, and not such parties as had been made victims without notice, or occasion to suspect fraud. The case is still on, but goes over until Monday.

John Hubbell and Charles Tracy, for plaintiffs; Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, for defendants Morgan; Barney, Butler and Parsons, for defendants Marshall, Truber & Thodd; H. Lane, for defendants Meyer & Ree.

The Transit Company Difficulties.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE STEAMSHIPS?

Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This is the action brought against the defendant, to set aside a sale by him of certain steamships, alleged to have belonged to the Company, and to cancel certain mortgages made upon the property by the defendant, which are alleged to have been fraudulently given. The answer of the defendant denies all the charges in the complaint, and avers that he always acted in good faith in all matters concerning the Company. Motion was now made before Justice Strong, at Chambers, for an open Commission, to take testimony of certain witnesses in California and Nicaragua. The motion was made on the part of the defendant, and opposed by the plaintiff with a long affidavit, alleging a great many harsh things, and among others that the Commodore was indebted to the Company about $142,000. It opposed the motion on the ground that the Commission would only delay the result of the action without material benefit to any one.

After the affidavit was read, defendant's counsel asked that his motion lie over until Tuesday next, to give opportunity to answer it by a counter affidavit; and after some argument it was so postponed.

Horace F. Clark for the commission. John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram opposed.

Dismissal of Appeals.

WHAT ORDERS ARE APPEALABLE.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This was an appeal to the General Term, before Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Mullen, from an order of Justice Ingraham, made at Special Term, denying the motion to discharge the defendant from arrest; and also from an order made by Judge Davies, at Special Term, denying the motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiffs were a foreign corporation, and had neglected to file security for costs. The first of these orders was made on August 4, and the second on September 9.

Counsel for the plaintiffs moved to dismiss the appeal from the first order on the ground that it was not made within thirty days from the time the order was entered, and because the defendant had been a second time heard since that order was entered, and the order was at such time confirmed. The second order, it was contended, was not an appealable order, it being merely an order granting leave to substitute a perfect bond for an imperfect one. Judge Edmonds contended that no order at Special Term as to costs was appealable. He could find no precedent or provision that would allow an appeal from such orders. The appeal in both cases was dismissed.

J. W. Edmonds and E. D. Sherwood for the motion to dismiss; Mr. James and Levi S. Chatfield opposed.

The Gate-House Contest Again.

RENEWAL OF THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

The People vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This controversy was again before Justice Strong, at Chambers, on a renewal of the motion for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from granting the contract to Walker, Fairchild & Co. A further affidavit of the attorney of Baldwin & Jaycox was read, to the effect that he had inspected the papers and records set forth in the complaint, and that from such examination he was satisfied the complaint was true. Counsel for respondents contended that the papers were substantially the same as those upon which the motion was made before Justice Ingraham, and that they added no new facts to those before the Court on the former motion. He also denied the right of the Attorney-General to bring the suit, and claimed that the action of the Common Council in the premises was fair and just, and clearly within the scope of their power; and further, that Fairchild, Walker & Co., really had the contract for the gate-houses by their previous contract to build the Reservoir.

The argument has been continued for a day or so, and was now concluded.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

H. Sheldon and D. D. Field for Attorney-General; R. Busteed and Luther R. Marsh for the Corporation.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Strong, J.—*Bowery Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Haley.*—The Court cannot properly, upon these papers, adjudge that the petition is entitled to the surplus moneys, and grant the order applied for. The petition must therefore be denied.

Seymour vs. *Daly, adm'r et al.*—Petition denied.

Flestroy vs. *Flestroy.*—Injunction modified so as to apply only to the house and lot in Tenth-street—the farm at Boiling Springs, and the furniture which belonged to the plaintiff, on the defendant paying the $250 ordered to be paid by the order of 10th November, which he is permitted to do out of the moneys on deposit in the Seamans' Savings Bank. Order to be settled on motion.

Affairs in Newfoundland.—The dates from St. John's are to Nov. 9, two days after the general election, but the returns from the two or three districts, wherein the real contest is to be fought, had not arrived, and it is not possible to say whether the present Government has been extended four years longer, or a more truly Liberal Government chosen. The Roman Catholic Bishop had taken legal proceedings against the editor of one of the St. John's papers, the *Ledger*, for some animadversions upon the conduct of his lordship in reference to the encroachments of the French upon the coast of the island. The weather during the previous fortnight had been very stormy, wet and unsettled, retarding considerably the business of loading fish. Many Labrador vessels had made their appearance off St. John's, but owing to the heavy northerly gales prevailing, had been compelled to seek shelter in harbors to the southward, being unable to enter St. John's. The Terra-Novians were in the enjoyment of excellent sleighing at the latest dates. We observe, amongst a lot of articles advertised to be sold at auction, belonging to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a number of iron bedsteads.—*Boston Traveller.*

High Privates in the Virginia Militia.—Among the Virginia volunteers who passed through Washington on Sunday, was Mr. O. Jennings Wise, a private in Company F, First Regiment, and in the detachment under Col. Whiskens [?], Hon. Roger A. Pryor, member elect to the next Congress, is serving as a private in the Petersburgh Grays. He had originally belonged to that *corps*, but on coming to Washington resigned, and rejoined only on Saturday evening, for the supposed emergency.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been more satisfactory this week. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ ℔	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rump, ℔ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ ℔	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ ℔	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ ℔	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℔ ℔	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ ℔	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ ℔	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ ℔	11	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ ℔	8	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

A brisk business has been transacted in this line. The very ample supplies have enabled dealers to meet, without any difficulty, all the requirements of buyers. Prices have not varied much.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ ℔	14	@	16
Fowls, ℔ ℔	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	55	@	70
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ ℔	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ ℔	—	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH.

The inquiry has been moderate, at uniform quotations.

Salmon Trout, ℔ ℔	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ ℔	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	22	@	25
Codfish, ℔ ℔	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ ℔	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ ℔	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ ℔	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Eels, ℔ ℔	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ ℔	6	@	8
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔	12	@	18
Sea Bass, ℔ ℔	—	@	12
Black Bass, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Fresh-fish, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Haddock, ℔ ℔	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ ℔	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	—	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz.	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz.	—	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ ℔	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔	4	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Trade has improved, though prices have not advanced.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	67
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	20	@	25
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	8
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	37	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	—
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	$1 25	@	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	4
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	3

FRUIT.

Buyers have purchased rather more freely this week. Dealers do not report many changes in prices.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	27	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ ℔	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ h'-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ ℔	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Currants, ℔ ℔	8	@	—
Prunes, ℔ ℔	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

More activity has been apparent in the market during the week. Supplies have been good.

Butter, State, ℔ ℔	16	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ ℔	—	@	26
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ ℔	—	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Cheese, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	18	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ ℔	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ ℔	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	25	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Parker & Knapp, stands Nos. 209 and 207; J. D. Hegeman, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. Lachmeyer, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Gresse, stand No. 155; J. Lyons, stand No. 8; J. Carmody, stands Nos. 145 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes; 25,407 bbls. Flour; 300 bushels Corn Meal; 160,000 bushels Wheat; 4,300 bushels Corn; 53,425 bushels Barley; 12,310 bushels Oats; 4,873 pkgs. Provisions, and 550 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 350 bags Rio at 11c.@12¼c. and 200 bags triage Laguayra on p. t.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 1,000 bales, part *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, per ℔.

FISH—Trade has been somewhat restricted since our last. Prices of the principal descriptions have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the favorable news per *Circassian*, the inferior, low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, particularly of State, have noticeably improved. The demand has been quite animated, partly for export, and on speculation. We have heard of sales of 27,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5 05; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 20	@	4 80
Superfine State	5 00	@	5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 60	@	7 25

Southern is more inquired for, and desirable lots are held higher. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request at buoyant rates; sales have been made of 425 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $4@$4 05 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has also been very favorably affected by the news per *Circassian*. The demand from shippers has been brisk. Speculators have also manifested a disposition to purchase freely. The inquiry from millers has been restricted. Prices are decidedly higher. We have heard of sales of 72,100 bushels,—including White Canada on private terms; strictly prime to choice White Michigan, at $1 50@$1 53; very good red Western (Winter), at $1 40; fair to very superior Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 25, chiefly at $1 20@$1 23; fair to very good Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 18; prime White Kentucky, part at $1 53; White Southern on terms not ascertained; and good red do., at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 16,500 bushels, at 75c.@85c. for inferior to good new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 98c. (nominally) for old mixed Western; and 99c.@$1 for old yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bush. Rye has improved, with sales of 9,000 bushels, at 88c.@90c., chiefly at 90c. ℔ bushel. Of Barley—the reported sales do not exceed a few small lots of State and Canada East, at 75c.@85c. ℔ bush. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 47c.@48c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Curtis notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "During most of the week, low medium brands of State and Western Flour, especially superfine and extra grades of State, have been in good demand, chiefly to supply the wants of the regular Eastern and local trade, though in part for export and on speculation. Prices of these descriptions have steadily favored sellers. Other qualities have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Thursday having been generally observed as Thanksgiving-day, no business was transacted. Yesterday, a brisk inquiry prevailed for State brands, particularly for extra. Shippers purchased most freely. Speculators, also, bought pretty liberally. Prices advanced at least 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Superfine State and shipping brands of extra Ohio also improved, having been more sought after. The better grades were not so actively dealt in, and the rise in prices of such was not very important. On Saturday of last week Wheat was quiet and depressed. Monday and Tuesday the inquiry was good, partly on speculation and for shipment, and prices improved. The transactions on Wednesday were limited. Heavy receipts had the effect of lessening the disposition to buy freely. Holders, however, were very firm. Yesterday, encouraged by the favorable news from Liverpool by the *Circassian*, shippers and speculators, especially the former, purchased Spring Wheat extensively. Prices advanced materially. The market closed buoyantly. The demand from millers was not active. The total sales of wheat during the week have been 163,500 bushels. Included in the sales were three boat-loads of superior Northern Wisconsin Club, bought yesterday at $1 23@$1 25 ℔ bushel. The bulk of the sales of Milwaukee Club was effected at $1 20, and of Chicago Spring at $1 16 ℔ bushel."

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week, importers having shown more disposition to meet the views of buyers. At the close, however, Buenos Ayres Hides are freely offered at 23c., but not sought after at this rate. Receipts continue large, comprising, for the week, 26,000. Sales 30,000, leaving a stock in first hands of 264,200 Hides. The principal sales have been 12,000 Orinoco, 21c., 6 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 23½c., 7 months; 3,700 Maracaibo, 20c., 6 months; 1,300 Tampico, 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Matamoras, 20c., 6 months; 1,500 Chagres, 20½c., 6 months; 1,600 Porto Cabello, private terms; 1,400 Mexican, 19c., 6 months; 600 Savanilla, 15½c., 6 months; 1,000 Southern, 14c., cash.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been limited this week; prices, however, have undergone no change.

METALS—Transactions have been restricted. Quotations have not varied much.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 216 hhds. English Island, on terms not ascertained.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but is quoted steady at $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 470 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon. Tar has been inquired for at $2 70@$2 75 ℔ bbl. Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $1 50 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered, at which rate 800 bbls. were bought for shipment.

OILS—The demand has been generally limited, to-day, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Holders of Pork claimed decidedly higher prices, to-day. The demand, however, was checked thereby. Toward the close the market was unmistakably heavy, and our lowest figures were the highest current rates. Sales transpired of 1,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16@$16 25 for Mess, and $11 15@$11 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. The sales of Lard reached 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, mainly at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 650 tcs., principally for export, at $4@$4 27½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,650 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c., but including 100 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.; also, 5,000 bags Pernambuco, on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, and we have heard of sales, since Tuesday last, of 92 hhds. Kentucky, chiefly at 4½c.@7½c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf, at 5c.@16c.; with 200 bales Sagua, and 64 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel. For London, 200 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s., and 400 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 103D ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 10th inst.:

Alexander McKenzie, No. 61 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan Hay, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert R. Campbell, No. 5 Hanover-st.
James Fraser, No. 30 Ferry-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY HOLDS its sixth Anniversary in Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY, 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M. The usual reports will show that the Society has had a prosperous year, and the congregation will doubtless be gratified to listen to addresses from Dr. Chambers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Cox, formerly of Brooklyn.

THE "HEARTHSTONE CLUB" WILL meet SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the President.
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., BUILDER.
Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.
H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman.
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.
Head-quarters at Tharp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for
COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
SOLOMON L. HULL.
Head-quarters—No. 667 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

WANTED.—ANY INFORMATION THAT CAN BE given of two young persons, MARY and ISMENA MILLIGAN, who were at Merrickville, Toronto, in December, 1846, will be gratefully received by a near relation now in New-York. Address M. G. F., Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—ADA LEIGH; OR, THE LOVE TEST. By Pierce Egan. Price, 50 cents. FAST LIFE IN LONDON AND PARIS, including a spirited detail of the Life and Love Scrapes of the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD. Price, 25 cents. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms, Nos. 517 and 519 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Rev. James Thompson, on Sabbath Schools. Young men are invited to be present.
CHARLES BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-sixth Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, on SABBATH EVENING, 27th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, John E. Parsons, Esq., and addresses may be expected from Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Boston, and Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., of this City. A collection will be made. By order.
HENRY G. DeFOREST, President.
J. C. Holmes, Recording Secretary.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Protracted Meeting to commence TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. First sermon by Rev. F. De Hass, of New-York; second by Rev. L. H. King, of Yonkers; third, by Rev. C. Fletcher, of New-York; fourth by Rev. Mr. Porrel, of New-York. The public are invited to attend. The sermon on *Christ as a Mechanic* (postponed) will be preached on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's M. E. Church (postponed from 21st inst.) will be held in the Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. R. L. Fancher and Benj. F. Manierre, and by the Pastor of the Church. Members of kindred Associations are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others willing to promote their welfare, 18th st., near 5th-av. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter will hold a Confirmation in the AFTERNOON, (the service on this occasion to be read orally and interpreted by signs at the same time,) and the Rev. Dr. Vinton, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the EVENING.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. D. J. ROBINSON preaches at Hall No. 24, EVERY SABBATH. Seats free. A course of lectures every Sabbath afternoon on Revelation. NEXT SABBATH MORNING—*The Sin against the Holy Ghost.* AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock—Rev. xiii., Mohammed and the Saracens, illustrated with maps and charts.

REV. H. M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL DELIVER a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the R. D. Church, in the West 23d-st. R. D. Church (Rev. H. D. Ganse, pastor), on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School Teachers and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Pastor of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, on the 3d commandment, the 3d in the course of *Plain Sermons on the Commandments*, in the church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Jacob Gaul, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subjects: Morning—*What is the Essential Baptism Taught in the Scriptures.* Afternoon—*Did Christ Restore what Adam lost, or what the Jews lost under their Covenant.* Seats free.

SUNDAY DISCOURSES.—SOMETHING new—An *analytical review of the issue of the day*: Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, will preach on the above subject, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on SUNDAY, November 27th, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. Scudder, of India, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. John McC. Holmes, at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. Boys' meetings every THURSDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 Broadway.—Mrs. J. G. States is engaged to speak on SUNDAY, Nov. 27. MORNING, 10½ o'clock—EVENING 7½ o'clock. Subject—Morning—*'Tis not respectable.* Evening—*The facts of Spirit intercourse considered, and its traceable source to first cause.*

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Divine service will be held in this church on SUNDAY, Nov. 27. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Porter; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Bishop Janes; and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. T. Carlton. The public are invited. Seats free.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Ladies' Association of the Grande Ligne Mission will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, 27th inst., in Dr. Lathrop's Church, (Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av.,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Osgood and others.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH, (Congregational,) Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching by Rev. James B. Dunn, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Evening sermon will be the fourth in the series upon the *Sins of the City*. Seats free.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 659 Broadway, one door from Bond-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 169 1st-st., at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject—*Israel's restoration and the Millennium.* Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject of evening discourse—*The Hell of the New Testament.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching in the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in Washington-st., near Concord-st. The public are respectfully invited. Rev. D. J. Patterson, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHAPEL.—Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Yonkers, will preach at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH (Nov. 27.) Services to commence at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.; also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 66 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP—PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., will preach next LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—South Brooklyn, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. Some of the best seats reserved for strangers.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. Albert B. King, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Foss; in the EVENING, by Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

A GENERAL JUDGMENT AFTER DEATH.—Rev. Moses Ballou will lecture on the above subject (Heb ix, 27) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing. Services in the MORNING at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION Square.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, on "*The Mission of the Ministry for Christ to the Conscience.*" Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER Carlton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Professor John Bascom, of Williams College, is expected to preach in the above church TO-MORROW, Nov. 27, and also the following Sabbath, Dec. 4.

REV. E. MATTISON WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Evening Subject—*The Conscious Knowledge and Activity of Souls Between Death and the Resurrection.*

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Sunday Noon Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 P. M., in the large hall. Preaching at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. B. Bell, the eloquent preacher of California. All are invited.

CHRIST IN TEMPTATION.—REV. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the First Free-will Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on next SABBATH EVENING, and on succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL PREACH TO-MORROW at 7 P. M., in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, in 2d-av., near 30th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, D. S. Parmelee.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—(New Church,) Rev. M. C. C. Church, Pastor, University Building, Washington-square. Services—MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, cor. Broadway and 39th-st.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the pastor will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. on SABBATH, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. Holdich, D. D., at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M.; also, in the Market-st. Church at 7½ P. M.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Basis of Truth.*

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER Broadway and 32d st. Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Services on SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-AV., NEAR Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rev. Hiram Hutchins, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall corner of Broadway and 34th-st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make presents to their scholars will please call at No. 333 Broadway and examine a new edition of the "Sabbath School Bell," most splendidly bound, embossed gilt, gilt edge. Published by
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL.—130,000 ISSUED in eleven months. The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 30 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found: "*I ought to love my mother;*" "Oh, I'll be a good child, indeed I will." These, and eight others from the Bell were sung at the Sunday-School Anniversary of M. E. Church, at the Academy of Music with great applause. The Bell contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price, 13c.; $10 per hundred, postage 3 cts.; bound 20c., $15 per 100, postage 4c. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. It has been introduced into many of the Public Schools. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

SAINT MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Throop-av. and Pulaski-st., 19th Ward, Brooklyn; during the erection of the church edifice, divine service will be held on Lafayette-av., second house east of Tompkins-av., at 3½ P. M., commencing on ADVENT SUNDAY, 27th Nov., under the charge of Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector of St. Mary's.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Chicago, Ill., will preach in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and aid at the communion services, which immediately follow; and, also, at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. The public are cordially invited. Rev. Robert McMillan will preach on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the above church.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Missionary to India, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. J. James. An Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Good speakers have been engaged for the occasion. All are invited. Seats free.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—THAT remarkable man who, fourteen years since, predicted from the word of God the great events now occurring in the world, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. S. M. DILL, OF THE IRISH DEPUTATION, will preach on SABBATH next, Nov. 27, as follows:—At 10½ A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 11th-st., (Rev. Dr. Phillips';) at 3 P. M., in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—REV. DR. SAWYER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-sts. Subject in the morning—*The Duty of loving God*; and for the evening—*The True Nature of Man.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—COR. OF BROOME and Chrystie sts.—Services Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Y. H. Weston, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, will preach in the EVENING. Sunday-school on Chrystie-st., between Delancy and Rivington, in public school-house.

SPIRITUAL SABBATH SCHOOL.—SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., in Metropolitan Academy, on 6th-av., near 8th-st., Spiritualists are desired to accompany their children, and attend the Lectures AFTERNOON and EVENING.

A PROPHECY CONCERNING THE NEXT Presidential contest, will be given at the Spiritual Conference, in Metropolitan Academy, on 6th-av., near 8th-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD WILL DELIVER the second of a series of Sunday evening lectures to medical students and medical men, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—THE Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. McKown, will preach TO-MORROW, MORNING and EVENING.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE OF PRINTS.
AT NOS. 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS AND ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

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F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties, in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker-st., West side of Broadway.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL-TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next additional Novelties in every department, and invite special attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!!
LARGEST STOCK IN NEW-YORK
at the
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED,
AT OAK HALL,
For Men and Boys.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
N. B.—Open till 11 P. M.

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Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND ENTIRE STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agents for Sangster's alpacca umbrellas.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 38 John-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE.
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another invoice of ten more cases New Styles, ex steamer Canada.
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West side of Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER NEW-WORLD—Prints, Delaines, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Bedticks, Curtain Muslin; also, Paramattas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, Blankets, Flannels and a general assortment of Dry Goods, for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

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WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

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The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
E. GOGE [?]
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39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—The Magic Flute.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—John Bull—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

BRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 720 and 722 Broadway—Love in Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Fanny's [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—[illegible].

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Africa* we have confirmation of the intelligence that the Central Italian States have agreed to offer the Regency to Prince CARIGNAN. The *Moniteur* considers that this decision is to be regretted, as it tends to prejudge questions which must be settled in the proposed European Congress. It was positively known that France had counseled the King of Sardinia to refuse to authorize the acceptance of the Regency by the Prince, but the statement that the King had complied with this advice was decidedly contradicted. The London *Daily News* holds this denial to be necessary to prevent a most serious degradation of Piedmont in the eyes of freemen all over the world, while the *Times* gives vent to the sarcasm, "There is an earthly Providence which knows what is better for Italy than Italy herself knows." It condemns the attempt to make VICTOR EMANUEL the instrument of intrigues for ruining the cause which he has most at heart, and says that if NAPOLEON will not let Central Italy have Prince CARIGNAN, she may yet turn her eyes upon GARIBALDI, who stands among her sons as a man of the Washington stamp.

At the time the steamer *Indian* struck the sea-ledge near Maria Joseph, last Monday, she had on board 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 800 tons of cargo, and some specie. Within half an hour after the shock, the vessel parted amidships; one boat was capsized, another dashed in alongside, several lives were lost, and two more boats, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea and have not since been heard of. The schooner *Alexander*—the first to render assistance—arrived at Halifax on the 24th, with 24 persons on board. The schooner *Louisa* was totally wrecked in endeavoring to render aid to the *Indian*. The exact loss of life is not known, but it is to be feared that it is much heavier than was conveyed by the first reports.

From our correspondent at San Francisco, we have further details of news from the Pacific coast, a brief outline of which has already been received by telegraph. There had been a serious fire at the mountain mining town of Volcano, Amador county, which, breaking out in an unoccupied building, spread with great rapidity, laying, in less than an hour, the entire business portion of the place in ashes, and involving a loss of from $50,000 to $75,000. The rich diggings at the Washoe Gold and Silver Mines form a topic of excited comment. The surface diggings yield from $10 to $100 per day to the hand. Strangers are cautioned not to rush too precipitately to the scene. There is complaint among the San Franciscans at the operation of the new ocean mail contract. An excellent stage road has been discovered between San Diego and Fort Yuma, by which the trip can be made in two days.

The arrival of Gen. SCOTT at Portland, Oregon, is announced by the Overland Mail. His reception was enthusiastic. Notice of his coming had been given, the steamer bearing him having touched at a point lower down the coast, from which word was forwarded. Gen. HARNEY, it is reported, retired from his command with undisguised disgust and anger. A dispatch received from Gen. SCOTT, at the War Department, reports that the proposition he was instructed to make to Gov. DOUGLASS had been presented, and would doubtless be accepted. The nature of the proposal is undivulged.

The Indian campaign in Arizona has been interfered with by dispatches which order Capt. EWELL, of the Dragoons, to inform PESQUEIRA that Capt. STONE will be protected by our Government, in carrying out the contract which he made with JECKER & Co., to survey the lands of the Territory on condition of receiving a portion of them. Capt. EWELL left on his mission on the 2d inst., and there is little doubt but that he will be successful in his mission.

The anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British army in 1783, was celebrated yesterday with much spirit. The First Division, N. Y. S. M., paraded, was reviewed by Gov. MORGAN, marched in procession to the Park, and tendered the Governor and the Mayor the honor of a marching salute. In the morning the Mayor, on behalf of the City, presented the Fifty-fifth Regiment with an elegant stand of colors, and in the afternoon Gen. PAEZ signified his gratitude to the City Guard for the kind attention which it showed him on his departure for Venezuela some months since, by bestowing upon the Company a beautiful flag.

JOHN BROWN will be hung. Yesterday a Virginia major, of the name of SMITH, was in Washington, *en route* to Charlestown. He goes to the relief of Col. DAVIS, of whose arduous exertions from day to day the public has been duly advised. Major SMITH will assume the entire control of the military arrangements for BROWN's execution on Friday next. Secretary FLOYD tendered him any amount of arms or ammunition that he deemed necessary. As five hundred additional troops are to be sent from Richmond, the Federal aid is not needed. Charlestown is said to be for the moment tranquil.

The nominations of Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, Mr. S. J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel, and Mr. MCELROY for Almshouse Governor, were duly indorsed last night at Tammany Hall. The meeting, which represented an unusual amount of social and political influence, was so large that there were crowds both inside and out, speeches both inside and out, and enthusiasm all around. The Chairman of the meeting proper was Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and the speakers Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Mr. JAS. T. BRADY and Hon. JOHN KELLY.

The Councilmanic Conventions, both of the Tammany and Mozart Hall branches of the Democracy, assembled last evening, at their respective head-quarters, to nominate candidates, but after a conference between them, both adjourned without making nominations. They meet again on Monday evening.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners held in Brooklyn, last evening, an amendment was made to the previous resolution recommending to the Legislature the location of two Parks—one at Prospect Hill, and the other at Ridgewood, with parade ground, and connected by Macadamized road, which was adopted after a long discussion. The Park at Prospect Hill will embrace land not to exceed 383 acres, the average price per acre of which will, it is estimated, be $2,500. The Park at Ridgewood is to embrace about 400 acres, to cost on an average $500 per acre or less. A Committee of five was appointed to make an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed Parks, and to recommend a plan for the payment of the same.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL denied a new trial to [illegible], the noted receiver of stolen goods, recently convicted in that Court. CHARLES MOORE, one of the party indicted for the murder of DANIEL STACKPOLE, at a target excursion at Harlem, in November, 1858, for which ABRAHAM B. THOMPSON was convicted of manslaughter, before Recorder BARNARD, last February, and sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison, was placed on trial, on the same charge. The evidence was the same as that published at length on the trial of THOMPSON. The Court sat till a late hour to complete the testimony. The summing up will take place this morning.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was mainly for the rise in Pacific Mail, New-York Central and Reading Shares, and the Bonds of the Erie Company. The additional advance in Mail Stock was 5 ℔ cent.; in Erie Bonds, 3 to 5 ℔ cent. New-York Central closed 81½ ℔ cent. The State Stocks steady. Exchange dull for the Bremen steamer sailing to-morrow. Money in easy supply, at last quoted rates.

Favored by the encouraging news per *Circassian*, the market improved materially for Flour and Wheat, in each of which extensive transactions were reported. Shippers purchased freely. Corn and Rye were in demand, and closed higher. Barley, Oats, Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Provisions were unsettled. Rice and Sugars were in lively request. The movements in Naval Stores and Tobacco were moderate. The Freight engagements were heavier, including, for Liverpool, Flour 2s. ℔ bbl., and Wheat at 5½c.@6c. ℔ bushel.

A Foolish Contest.

The *Evening Post* and some other Northern journals, gifted with more zeal than wisdom, are endeavoring to excuse JOHN BROWN's inroad upon Virginia, by showing that it was provoked by Southern men. Gov. WISE is said especially to have furnished at once provocation and example for such a movement, by threats to march upon Washington in case Col. FREMONT had been elected President in 1856. A Southern gentleman is reported to have told a Northern gentleman that "Gov. WISE and the Virginia leaders were ready in that event to take the field,—march on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., and declare the Confederation overthrown." The whole thing was cut and dried—there were 30,000 men ready, 20,000 cavalry, sets of accoutrements, &c., &c. And upon this absurd basis the *Evening Post* thus throws upon Gov. WISE the responsibility for JOHN BROWN's invasion:

"What wonder that BROWN, *who doubtless read the address of the Governor*, and made himself familiar with the details of his proposed military operations, should have treasured the knowledge in his mind, should have remembered that Harper's Ferry was to be the first point of attack, the seizure of the Arsenal the *first coup de main*, and then such other proceedings as circumstances might prompt? *The old man of Osawatomie has been only the disciple of the Governor who is now charged with his hanging*, and it would be but a fair requital, when his aged limbs stand under the fatal noose, if he should read to the people of Virginia 'the bloody instructions' which he had learned from the mouth of their own Governor."

This would all be very striking if there were any basis of established fact for it to rest upon. But there is not a particle of proof that Gov. WISE ever entertained any such design. He certainly issued no such "addresses," nor promulgated any such plan of "military operations," for JOHN BROWN or anybody else, to read and "treasure in his mind;" nor is ther any reason to believe that BROWN himself even suspected him of any such intention. Besides, even if Gov. WISE had cherished all these preposterous projects and made all these threats, there would still be a very material difference between him and JOHN BROWN in this particular,—that BROWN actually attempted to execute his menaces, while WISE did not.

We all know the facility with which any man may express his intention of overturning an empire, or uprooting a mountain, and how safe it is to declare that, if something had happened which has not happened, he would have done something tremendous. "Virginia leaders" are not less lavish of rhodomontade than many other leaders of colder climes; but to take up their menaces as something which may fairly be allowed to affect the nation, either in its fears or hopes, is something of which we are not yet foolish enough to be guilty. In other words, we do not believe that Gov. WISE was ready "to take the field" at the time and in the manner set forth, and do the dreadful things at Washington which are ascribed to him in this story of the *Post*. We don't believe there were 30,000 men ready, nor 5,000, nor 1,000, and we are perfectly certain the 20,000 cavalry and accoutrements never existed outside of the Governor's imagination, even if they existed there. That such idle threats should be deemed of any importance whatever, and, above all, of any political importance—that one man should think it worth his while to repeat and another to write them down, and publish them—and still another gravely to comment on them and take them as the basis of political action, is one of the signs, not of the dangers, but of the folly of the times we live in. It has been for some years back a common practice at the South to talk of invading the North and whipping it; and politicians at the North have sought to promote their plans by taking hold of these threats and pretending to be frightened by them. The game has now been carried on so long that we should hope both parties are tired of it. Nobody here cares in the bottom of his heart what armies the Virginian leaders say they have got ready, or what fearful deeds of war they intend to perform. We know and they know they have no armies, and that they find their hands full in attending to their private business; and they know perfectly well also, that nobody out of the lunatic asylum contemplates a settlement of Northern and Southern differences by the sword,—that a physical contest between the two sections would be simply laughable, when compared with the commercial blows which they can deal each other. Men who threaten to march upon the Capital of the United States and seize upon the Government in case he and his friends are not allowed to have their own way, neither endanger the Union nor afford their political opponents fair ground for assailing him. He really stultifies himself so grossly, that comment upon him would be a waste of time and paper. If Gov. WISE committed himself as he is said to have done, we feel quite certain he would now rather not have it known. And we are equally certain that Old BROWN would not thank any man for endeavoring to prove that he was seduced into his invasion by such empty gasconade as that imputed to the Virginia Governor.

THAT IRISH VOTE.—The *Tribune* relies largely on the Irish vote to secure the election of Mayor WOOD. "The Irish Democratic suffrages are now assured to WOOD," it says; hence his vote is to be much larger than HAVEMEYER's. For some ten or fifteen years past the *Tribune* has been counting upon the "Irish vote" as a means of success. It seems at last to have abandoned the hope of winning it over to the Republican ticket, but is quite confident—or professes to be—that it will not be cast for the regular Democratic nominee. It relies on the fact that neither [illegible] was nominated the Corporation [illegible]. This is to be regarded by the Irish as an insult—and they are to show their resentment by voting for WOOD. Considering that both these gentlemen declined to be candidates, that both favored the nomination of Mr. TILDEN, and that both are honestly and zealously working for his election, we do not see precisely the basis of the *Tribune's* hope.

It is quite possible that a large part of the Irish Democratic vote may be cast for WOOD, though we do not now believe it will. The Irish are pretty faithful adherents to the regular ticket, and will not be likely to desert it for light causes. If they are inclined to do so, however, this fact ought certainly to impress upon every good citizen the increased necessity of voting for the only candidate who can possibly defeat FERNANDO WOOD. There may be some who think Mr. OPDYKE is the man:—the leaders of the Republican Party know better.

Our Volunteer Soldiers.

The Anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the British in 1783 was celebrated yesterday by a force which, as far as drill, uniform, arms, accoutrements, and in fact all the externals of soldiership are concerned, far surpasses any troops that WASHINGTON ever commanded in the whole course of the Revolutionary war,—a force, in short, such as in these particulars, he no doubt often dreamed of, but was never in his waking moments able to feast his eyes upon. The first division of the New-York State militia, numbering, we believe, about five thousand men, might, in fact, take its place in line with any army in Europe, and not by any means suffer by the comparison,—and there are many European armies which it would throw completely in the shade, both as regards precision of movement and splendor of appearance. It has also an enormous advantage over all hired troops, in the raw material of which it is composed. It is made up of men who, if they could be got to make soldiering a profession instead of a pastime, would become superior to any force of equal size in the world. Regular armies are mainly recruited by legal compulsion, or rash impulses, or bad behavior, and out of the demoralized mob which such agents furnish, we know what terrible instruments of destruction discipline and organization are able to create. If good will, intelligence, education and high principle could be got to contribute as large a quota to the ranks of any Power in Europe, as is usually furnished by the corresponding vices and deficiencies, the monarch who owned such an army would have the Old World at his feet, and might fairly treat the balance of power as a chimera. Fortunately for the liberty and happiness of *mankind*, the very qualities which would render a force of this kind invincible, render it the friend of order and of freedom and the worst enemy both of tyrants and demagogues. That a Government like that we possess finds such troops in abundance to maintain its supremacy, is not only the highest testimony that could be paid to its excellence, but the strongest possible guarantee of its safety.

The precision in drill and movement which some of the regiments, the Seventh and Seventy-first for instance, have acquired, has one great advantage for volunteer soldiery in the *éclat* which it gives in the eyes of the public. It is this quality, combined with neatness and brilliancy of uniform, which always calls down popular applause, and popular applause must always be the chief reward and chief stimulus of such military organizations as ours. It is folly to attempt to raise any military force above such considerations. The reason which makes us stop and gaze while a well-drilled regiment defiles past justifies the soldier in desiring to have us do so. As long, therefore, as we wish to rely on volunteer corps for defense against domestic treason or foreign invasion, it is sound policy to make the uniform and drill such as will strike the popular eye.

There is, however, another side to the matter, which we beg to suggest for the consideration of our volunteer corps, and as measures for the reorganization of the militia on a footing of even greater efficiency than at present are, we understand, under discussion, this is the proper time to do so. With so small a standing army as we have, the militia assumes an importance which it possesses in no other country, and, in adding to its importance, let us also add to its responsibilities. If we had a large regular force, it would be all but impossible to construct and maintain such corps as were yesterday seen on parade. A large line always throws cold water on volunteer enthusiasm, and it is enthusiasm alone which can bring volunteer organizations up to a high standard of efficiency. The men who make a business of fighting always absorb the interest with which the public regards soldiering. There is an air of stern reality about their doings which *fascinates* the public gaze. The daily routine of duty, of course, also keeps the line up to a standard of precision which it *takes volunteers a long time to attain*, and the contrast which the two forces are apt to present at the outset generally results, wherever the people are used to seeing the line in large force, in the snubbing and ridicule of the militia. Both in France and England the latter has always been the laughing stock of the populace, and has consequently never been either very numerous or very efficient. The difficulty that has been experienced in England of late in getting up rifle corps, is mainly due to the complete superiority which the public has been long accustomed to attribute to the regular troops; and few men who have anything else to do, care therefore to spend their money in buying a uniform and getting themselves taught pacés which only serve to set people sneering at their attempts to imitate "real sojers."

Our militia has, however, always held the first rank in popular favor, and has always eclipsed the line both in numbers and brilliancy. It consequently owes it to the public to be more than showy—to keep abreast with the march of improvement in military science, while it delights us on our gala days with the splendor of its externals. The close formation and extreme accuracy which are now the main characteristics of its drill, and which delight the popular eye so much, are things which we have copied from the British, and the British from the old German school established by the father of FREDERICK the Great, of Prussia, but which the late improvements in firearms have, as the late campaign in Italy has shown, rendered not only unnecessary but dangerous. The stately march, the regular and measured stride, the stiff bearing, the rigid line, the compact masses, the simultaneous fire, which were the boast and glory of the soldiers of the Archduke CHARLES and of WELLINGTON, are fast passing into the category with arquebuses, coats of mail, and hand grenades. A clear eye, a steady hand, and supple limbs, are taking the place which was once assigned to unbroken ranks and rolling volleys, and there is a fair probability that twenty years more will see all the heavy battalions of the armies of the world resolved into clouds of agile riflemen, sure of aim, ready with the bayonet, and offering little mark for rifled cannon. We have said that we think the drill which shows most on parade is a sort of drill which citizen soldiery must necessarily cultivate, because it is that which the crowd most admires; but to render themselves really efficient for active service, a strong infusion of the Zouave into the "British Grenadier" is absolutely essential. Moreover, the rifle drill is that for which the national temperament best fits our men. We are too vivacious, buoyant, nervous and self-reliant to allow of our being successfully massed like Austrian and Russian infantry, and, though last not least, the gymnastics of the change would have a much better effect upon the health of the troops than the present system, admirable as it is even in a sanitary point of view.

Before dismissing the subject, we may be permitted to say that the cavalry of this division is utterly worthless and thoroughly ridiculous. The sooner both horses and men are released from military service the better. Bad cavalry is worse than none, because it not only can accomplish nothing, but is very expensive. The Seventh Regiment has long formed a model for all the other infantry regiments and is now a nucleus round which a fine army is gradually forming. Why cannot something of the same sort that it has done for the infantry be done for the cavalry? There are surely by this time a hundred young men at least in New-York able to provide themselves with good chargers, and good arms, and willing to be converted into excellent hussars by a West Point graduate. If such a corps were once formed, we have no doubt it would increase rapidly, and we should at least have a regiment of cavalry that we could show with pride. The Central Park now offers facilities for its formation that we have never had before.

The Support of Wood.

"The nomination of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON as Corporation Counsel on the Wood ticket, and his acceptance of the nomination, *give to Mr. Wood's movement a consistency and respectability in the public estimation which it had not before possessed.* Judge BRONSON is not only a time-honored leader of the Democrats, and an eminent lawyer and a man of spotless personal integrity, but he has filled high offices with ability and reputation. The last of these offices was that of Collector of New-York, from which he was removed by President PIERCE under circumstances that rendered the event creditable to the dismissed, and discreditable to the dismissing functionary. *His nomination still further strengthens the Mozart and weakens the Tammany party.*"

We copy the foregoing, not from the *Herald* or *News*, but from the New-York *Tribune*, of yesterday morning. It confirms the suspicion we have already expressed that the political wire-pullers of the Republican Party had no thought of supporting their own candidate, but were working to elect FERNANDO WOOD. The *Tribune* has not a word to say of the character of his previous administration. It is utterly silent concerning those shocking abuses of power which used to provoke its wrath. We hear nothing from its columns of the swindling, the corruption, the shameless dishonesty, both personal and official, which it used to charge home upon Mayor WOOD. All its thunder is reserved for Mr. HAVEMEYER.

We do not suppose that the *Tribune* has any profound personal regard for the candidate whom it thus supports, or that it seeks his reelection from any distinct approval of his public policy. The motives for its course are political. It prefers Mr. WOOD's election to Mr. HAVEMEYER's because it will damage the Democratic Party,—because it will perpetuate the feud which prevails in its ranks,—and because, moreover, it will give the Republican Party capital in fresh abuses of the City Government. If the Democrats should give us an honest City administration, they would deprive the Republicans of a strong ground of assault. WOOD, on the contrary, in the Mayor's chair, would furnish abundant material for a sharp party warfare. Besides, if WOOD can be elected Mayor it will strengthen him greatly at the Charleston Convention, and thus promote the chances of confusion and dissension in the ranks of the National Democracy.

These are the reasonings and the motives of party-leaders. We have no disposition to contest their logic, or to complain of their immorality. "Doing evil that good may come" is a recognized style of party warfare, and it would be folly to combat or denounce it. But we may fairly appeal to the great mass of the Republicans, who are also citizens of the metropolis, against thus allowing all their home interests,—the security of their property, the health and welfare of their City, the order and peace of this whole community, to be sacrificed to the exigencies of partisanship. *We want and need a good City Government.*. We need this quite as much as a change in the national administration; we *feel* the need of it a great deal more. But certainly there is no justice in thus sacrificing the welfare of this City to the exigencies of party. The coming election is purely a municipal contest. Its objects and aims are all limited to the City. Let us conduct it on its merits. Let us not fasten upon ourselves, for two years, a corrupt, selfish, unprincipled administration, in the hope of damaging political opponents and thus achieving some party advantage in the future.

Thoroughfares.

A Judge in Philadelphia has just signalized himself by doing, with all the solemnity appropriate to the Bench, the same public duty which every London policeman performs a dozen times a-day with no more thought than he bestows on a mug of beer. The drivers of the Philadelphia horse-railway-cars have fallen, it seems, into the trick of stopping their great clumsy vehicles in the middle of the streets opposite the places of public amusement at night, and there touting for passengers to the utter blockading of the whole highway. This righteous Judge has commanded them to "move on," and has thus restored the public ways to their normal condition of thoroughfares. The achievement is a very simple one, certainly, and it is a pity that a Judge should have been put to the trouble of doing what any constable ought to have done for him without a second thought. Still, if the knot could not be untied without this high judicial interposition, it was well that the Judge came down to the work; and we should be glad to see his Honor transferred, like another Theseus, to Broadway. For we, too, have our monsters making night hideous and the roadway impassable before the doors of every theatre, concert hall, and gallery from Dodworth's and the Winter Garden down to Christy's and Wallack's Theatre. And our policemen seem to be as remiss in facing the nuisance as their Philadelphia cotemporaries. The Broadway lines of omnibuses, which are managed in other respects on the principle of making everybody as uncomfortable as possible, are allowed to usurp the street at night in a manner which is simply disgraceful. They are suffered to congregate in a series of chaotic dams, which make all traffic impossible, throughout the entire length of our main City artery. The passenger who takes his seat in one of these vehicles at Union-square, is deliberately defrauded of his rights by repeated illegal stoppages; accidents are rendered probable by the inextricable confusion of wheels and horses tugging twenty different stages a dozen different ways, and the thoroughfare of the public is appropriated to their own uses by a set of private speculators as calmly as if they were target companies defending the national honor, or Sons of Malta worshiping their unknown God. If the Superintendent of our Police is unequal to abating this nuisance thoroughly, we must send at once for the Philadelphia Judge.

Spontaneous Sovereignty.

We are indebted to a correspondent in the neighborhood of "the setting sun" for a copy of the "Message of the Governor of the Territory of *Jefferson*." We detect one statement in this document which is open to some doubt. Gov. STEELE informs his constituents of the Council and House of Representatives that "the eyes of the Union are upon them," and that they would do well, therefore, to take careful heed to their legislative ways. The advice is good, but the basis of it somewhat doubtful. The eyes of the Union, we venture to say, have not even discovered the Territory which thus supposes itself to be their cynosure. Not one man in five hundred, we presume, in the country at large, is aware of the existence of any such political community as the Territory of Jefferson.

In point of fact, it has as yet no legal existence. It is a creation of Popular Sovereignty,—the unrecognized offspring of an unadmitted principle. Last Winter, it may be remembered, a bill was introduced in Congress, proposing to organize a new Territory out of the western part of Kansas, to be called the Territory of Colona. The bill failed. But the people of the region concerned have taken the matter into their own hands. They have organized a provisional government, elected a Governor and a State Legislature, and set in motion the machinery of a new Territory. Their Legislature met at Auraria, the capital, on the 7th of November,—and the Governor, Mr. R. W. STEELE, sent in the Message to which we have already referred.

This proceeding involves a repudiation of the authority of Kansas, which as yet is Federal authority. They have elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, who will apply for his admission; but this can only be granted after the recognition and admission of the new Territory. Whether this will be conceded, is somewhat doubtful. It will be resisted on the ground mainly that it will lead directly to the accession of a new Free State; but this argument loses much of its weight, even with the South, in consequence of the admitted hopelessness of attempting to maintain a balance of sectional power. As Mr. SEWARD said in the Senate two years ago, that contest is already ended. The struggle is over;—the ascendancy of Free States in the Federal Councils is established beyond all possibility of change. Kansas is too large for one State, and the gold-fever in the Rocky Mountain region has caused a large aggregation of inhabitants in the section most remote from the central authority.

The Governor reminds the Legislature of Jefferson that they must look to the general Government for the payment of expenses,—the establishment of mail routes, the building of roads and bridges, and other matters essential to the opening of the country and the development of its resources. Upon this point there will probably be very little difference of opinion among the inhabitants. However eager squatters may be to assert their own sovereignty in all matters of authority, when it comes to the payment of money they are quite willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the general Government.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Consul-General to Constantinople—The New Costa Rican Government—Fraud in the Indian Reservation System—The Oregon War Debt—Dispatches from San Juan—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

MARSHALL M. SMITH, the newly-appointed Consul-General to Constantinople, is in the City. He expects to take his departure for Liverpool in the *Canada*.

Dispatches from Costa Rica represent the new Government as highly popular.

It is understood that Secretary THOMPSON will urge on Congress the necessity of abolishing the Indian reservation system, which he regards as inseparably connected with fraud.

Gen. LANE is preparing to urge payment by Congress of the Oregon War Debt, and it is now being investigated by the third Auditor. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

The Secretary of War, to-day, received the following dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, dated Straits of Fuca, and sent by way of Leavenworth: "Two days ago, I dispatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Gov. DOUGLASS, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties, on the basis suggested by the President in his instructions to me. There has been no answer yet, but there is no doubt the proposition will be accepted. Everything is tranquil in these islands."

Dr. BREED, formerly an Examiner in the Patent-office, having been arraigned before Justice DONN on the charge of uttering incendiary language, was, to-day, required to give security in the sum of $2,000 to keep the peace. It appears the objectionable words were uttered in the presence of several persons, (Senator SEWARD's views being the topic of conversation,) and soon thereafter were published in the *States and Union* newspaper—hence his arrest.

JAMES D. STEVENSON, of New-York, has offered to establish a steamship line and carry the mails for the postages from that city *via* St. Thomas to the Brazils, and the Postmaster-General has signified his willingness to conclude such an arrangement on satisfactory sureties being furnished. No contract, however, has yet been executed.

At a meeting of the Central National Botts Club, of Washington, held to-night, it was resolved to merge the same into the National Opposition Club of New-York, where the headquarters will be in future.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the receipts for the week ending on Monday were $1,360,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $798,000, and the drafts issued $1,268,000. The amount subject to draft is $5,267,000. The increase over the sum on hand last week is nearly $98,000.

It is understood that the physicians of Judge DOUGLAS unite in urging him to proceed to the Coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and also that Mrs. DOUGLAS accompany him for a similar purpose, as soon as their strength will enable him to travel. It is not yet known, however, whether he will act on the suggestion.

The number of members of Congress in this city is daily increasing. The organization of the House of Representatives is with them the prominent topic of conversation and concern.

THE LOSS OF THE INDIAN.

Details of the Casualty—Loss of Life—A [illegible] and vessel Wrecked in Endeavoring to Assist.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 25.

The iron steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, struck a sea ledge near Maria Joseph, on Monday, the 21st inst.

She had 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 800 tons of cargo, and some specie.

Half an hour after striking she parted amidships.

One boat was capsized, and several persons were drowned.

Another boat was stove alongside.

Two more boats, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea and have not since been heard of.

The schooner *Alexander*, Capt. [illegible], was the first to render assistance, and arrived at Halifax on the 24th, with twenty-four persons on board.

The number of lives lost is not known.

The schooner *Louisa* ran close to the wreck among the breakers, and became herself a total wreck. Crew saved.

Later from Mexico.

MR. M'LANE AT VERA CRUZ—MIRAMON AND MARQUEZ STILL IN MEXICO—MILITARY PLANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst. and $120,000 in specie.

Minister MCLANE arrived on the 21st, but remained on board the *Brooklyn* in consequence of his family being sick.

The report that MARQUEZ had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA was without foundation. The report of his seizure of the *conducta* is confirmed, but that of his escape is contradicted.

MARQUEZ says that he is using the money to save the country from the Yankees, and promises to return it from the first duties received at Tepic and Mazatlan, which he intimates he intends retaking.

MIRAMON was at Queretaro, waiting for the Liberals, who threatened the capital.

DOBLADO had been defeated at Guanajuato, with heavy loss. An American officer who was with him was shot or assassinated.

COBOS had captured Oajaca, and the Liberals there had disbanded.

The *Picayune's* correspondent reports that the French fleet will soon blockade Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarado as a port of entry. Insurance policies are to have a blockade clause inserted in them.

MIRAMON also proposes simultaneously attacking Vera Cruz.

The *Savannah* and one French and one Spanish brig-of-war were at Sacrificios.

A severe gale had caused several small vessels to run ashore.

From Texas.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN REGARD TO BROWNSVILLE—PUBLIC FEELING—WHAT GOV. HOUSTON RECOMMENDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 25.

The Legislature of Texas has authorized the Governor to call out all the troops necessary for the protection of the frontier. The Governor appointed Capt. FORD commander of the troops, and he started for the Rio Grande on the 19th, with orders to arrest CORTINAS and his band.

The Brownsville reports created intense excitement throughout Texas. The small town of Goliad raised 200 men in two days, to proceed to the scene of disturbance.

CORTINAS had returned Deputy-Sheriff CAMPBELL to Brownsville unharmed, against the wishes of his men.

Gov. HOUSTON recommends the Legislature to authorize the raising of a Regiment of mounted men to protect the frontier from the Indians.

Brownsville on the 10th was still closely besieged, and an expedition was preparing against CORTINAS.

Destructive Fires.

STORES DESTROYED AT TROY.

TROY, Friday, Nov. 25.

A large fire occurred early this morning, destroying four stores on River-street, near Grand Division. The following are the losses: [illegible] & Co., dry goods, about $40,000, insured as follows: Liverpool and London Office, $5,000; Fireman's, [illegible]; Atlantic, $4,000; Merchants', $3,000, and [illegible], $3,000. T. GRIFFITHS, milliner and dry goods dealer, loses about $10,000; insured for [illegible] in the Etna Company. The paper store of JAMIESON & Co., loss not ascertained; [illegible] news-room, loss about $1,500, insured for $1,000 in the Montauk and $1,800 in the Norwich [illegible]. The buildings were owned by Mr. GRIFFITHS and the H. Van Schoonhoven and Lane estates. The total loss is about $60,000.

WAREHOUSES BURNED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

A serious fire broke out this morning in the large building numbered 279, 281 and 283 Washington-street, occupied by FOSTERS & [illegible], wholesale and retail dry goods, and Geo. HEWES and A. NEWHALL, piano-forte manufacturers. The upper part of the building was destroyed, and the dry-goods stock in the lower story badly damaged by water. The loss, about $20,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

Another Wife-Murder.

WELLS RIVER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 25.

FRANKLIN WRIGHT, of Haverhill, N. H., killed his wife this afternoon with a butcher knife. He was arrested and made a full confession.

The Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 25.

The weather is very cold and there was a heavy fog this morning. Thermometer 16 deg. above zero. A good deal of ice is reported in the canals. The harbor is quite clear of shipping. The Quebec steamers make their last trips for the season to-day.

The Sailing of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Hungarian*, Capt. JONES, will leave this port at about 2 P. M. of to-morrow, 26th inst. She will call at Queenstown.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Movements of Gen. Scott—The Occupation of the Island.

By way of San Francisco we have details of the news from British Columbia, previously reported by telegraph. Gen. SCOTT and staff landed at Port Townsend, and reëmbarked on board the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for Bellingham Bay.

The Victoria *Gazette*, Oct. 27, says:

"The prominent feature of the news published in this issue, is the arrival in these waters of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. Of the precise object of this visit, it is impossible to speak definitely, all that is known being that Gen. SCOTT is invested with great discretionary powers. It is not probable, however, that those powers have any bearing on the ultimate settlement of the boundary, but were conferred in consequence of apprehensions on the part of the United States Government that a collision between Gen. HARNEY and the British forces had taken place, or that the matter had otherwise become more complicated than at the date to which the advices received by the United States Government reached. During his stay in this vicinity it is stated that Gen. SCOTT's headquarters will be on board the United States steamer *Massachusetts*.

Gen. SCOTT arrived at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 29. The *News* says that the *Northerner* having first stopped at Vancouver, the news of his arrival on this coast had been received here before the arrival of the *Northerner*, and at the time of its arrival an immense crowd of our citizens was congregated on the wharf, and as the steamer approached the wharf, and the stalwart form of the old hero of Vera Cruz and Chapultepec, and a score of other splendid victories became visible, then such cheering 'as Americans alone can give,' spontaneously burst from the assembled citizens, which the gallant old hero gracefully acknowledged. Subsequently, the Portland Fire Department, in uniform, gave the General a similar welcome salute. Then ringing of bells and the firing of cannon also attested the sense of respect which the great mass of our citizens entertain towards the man who has won for the American name a host of splendid victories. We are rejoiced because of the spontaneous and hearty welcome which our citizens gave the gallant old hero. The General leaves on the steamer to-day.

The City Council of Portland extended to Gen. SCOTT the hospitality of the city. While accepting it, he has declined any formal reception."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Joshua Flagg, of Dana, Mass., died on the 10th November, in that town, at the age of 88 years. He was a Universalist preacher more than sixty years, and was the oldest clergyman of that denomination in Massachusetts. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors of a different religious belief, and was buried from the Church of the Trinitarian Congregational Society of the place of his residence. The funeral services were conducted by Orthodox and Universalist ministers.

SORGHUM.—A correspondent from Springfield, Cedar County, Iowa, writes that about 7,000 gallons of syrup have been made in that town, from the Sorghum cane, during the past year. The town has 174 families, nearly all whom are members of the Society of Friends.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALLOON VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—The Balloon exhibition of Prof. LOWE is finally closed for the season, and the promised Aerial trip to Europe postponed—mainly "on account of the weather." All the apparatus having been removed from the Palace grounds, visitors who, on Thursday, were allured to the spot, to witness an ascension in the small balloon, found "the great globe itself, gone like the baseless fabric of a vision." The heavy blow on Thanksgiving day rendered the preliminary ascension impossible, so that no visitors were admitted, and no money received. The balloon has been carried to a place near the gas-house, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, where it will remain until Spring.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS IN TROUBLE.—Capt. [illegible] and the Buffalo Deputy-Marshal who has been watching for those concerned in the prize fights which have recently occurred near Buffalo, on Thanksgiving night came upon "Australian Kelly" suddenly in the drinking saloon, which he is in the habit of frequenting, in Thirteenth-street. KELLY, it will be remembered, was defeated in the fight with [illegible] some months ago. He supposed that the Buffalo officer had left the City, and thus fell into his power unawares. His friends got out a writ of habeas corpus, brought him before Judge RUSSELL, and had him admitted to bail.

ARREST OF ALLEGED LOTTERY VENDERS.—Three alleged lottery dealers, GEORGE LEBENHALL, JACOB BROWN, of No. 190 Thirty-eighth-street, and GEORGE GARRISON, were arrested by Officers SMITH and VAN ARSDALE, charged by FRED. HEINSHER, of No. [illegible] Bowery, with having sold him lottery slips on the Delaware and Georgia Lottery. The accused were taken before Justice STEERS, and each was held to bail in the sum of $500. JAMES T. BACHE, of No. 61 East Thirty-first-street, became security for them.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JOHN H. FARRELL, of Concord, Mass., attempted to commit suicide yesterday in his room at Lovejoy's Hotel. Twice he attempted to discharge a pistol, the muzzle of which he had put to his eye, but no more extended injury was suffered than a slight laceration of the face. The police took charge of him.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will deliver the introductory lecture of the series which is to be given in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to Dr. KANE.

A LAUNCH.—The iron steamship *Matanzas*, of [illegible] tons burthen, will be launched from the yard of [illegible] H. DELAMATER, foot of West Thirteenth-street, North River, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Coroners' Inquests.

A FROLIC AND A FIGHT.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a dispute arose between two persons who were attending a Thanksgiving party at No. [illegible] Madison-street, as to which should have the honor of dancing with one of the females present. JOHN BRANNAN, uncle of one of the parties concerned, attempted to settle the difficulty by using a club with great freedom. Some person, who escaped unrecognized in the *mêlée*, finally stabbed BRANNAN six times. A cry of murder brought the Second Ward Police to the spot. They arrested the whole company, including JOHN FINLEY, who was accused of having stabbed BRANNAN, and removed the wounded man to the Hospital. At an *ante-mortem* examination which Coroner JACKMAN held, no testimony could be elicited which fastened guilt on FINLEY, or on any other of the prisoners, and they were all discharged, the jury finding that some unknown person had committed the deed.

FATALLY BURNED.

A little girl, five years of age, named LOUISA BICKLES, living at No. 12 Thomas-street, was fatally burned on Monday night by her clothes taking fire from contact with a stove. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Police Reports.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

James Gallagher and Michael Sullivan, residents of Baxter-street, and rogues by profession, were captured on Thursday night as they were robbing Mrs. Margaret Walters' apartments in the tenement-house No. 180 Bayard-street. Yesterday morning Justice CONNOLLY committed them to answer a charge of burglary in the first degree.

EVACUATION DAY.

Observance of the Seventy-sixth Anniversary—Appearance of the Military—Review by Gov. Morgan—Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the City Guard by Gen. Paez.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British army was observed yesterday with all the honors. By order of the Major-General a detachment of the artillery of the Second Brigade fired the national salute from the Battery at sunrise. By common consent the flags of all nations were displayed from the shipping in the harbor, and the national ensign floated over the public buildings of the City.

At 10 o'clock the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City, presented a magnificent stand of colors to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (*Garde Lafayette*,) Col. EUGENE LEGAL commanding. A large crowd in front of the City Hall witnessed the ceremony which attended the presentation. The colors bore inscriptions setting forth that they were presented to the Regiment by the Corporation, indicating the date of the organization of the Regiment—Sept. 29, 1855—and commemorating the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown, in which the hero whose name the *Garde* bears, acquitted himself so gallantly. The Regimental banner is of scarlet silk, fringed with gold, and on its face is limned a representation of the Genius of Liberty supporting a likeness of LAFAYETTE. On the ensign of the State, which is of blue silk, with gold trimmings, are the Arms of the State and its motto. After presenting the colors to the color-sergeants, the Mayor addressed the Colonel. He referred to the noble fame which LAFAYETTE won by the part which he took in our struggle for Independence, and spoke of the gratitude which the people of this City owe the First Division for the promptness with which it always obeyed the call of duty.

Col. LE GAL responded briefly and appropriately, the Regiment presented arms, the drums rolled, the officers saluted, the color sergeants bore the new colors into the ranks, and Col. LE GAL, addressing the Regiment, said:

GARDE LAFAYETTE: To your care I now commit this evidence of the confidence reposed in you, and I know that you will not prove recreant to the trust. [Loud cheers.]

The ceremony over, the Regiment marched and countermarched, and proceeded up Broadway to the Parade-ground of the First Division.

Punctually at noon the Division line was formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway. Brigadier-General HALL was in command; the Major-General, on account of a severe domestic bereavement, has not recently appeared on parade. While the commanding officer was reviewing the troops preparatory to the review by Gov. MORGAN, a national salute was fired in Union-square by a detachment of the Fourth Regiment, and at 12½ o'clock the Governor, in full uniform, mounted on a white charger, accompanied by his staff-officers and the acting-commandant and staff of the First Division, and escorted by the troop of the Eighth Regiment, passed down the line, and was received with presented arms, martial airs, a salute of eleven guns from the artillery in Union-square, and the shouts of the people.

As soon as the review was completed, Gov. MORGAN took his place at the head of the troops, and the procession marched around the upper end of Union Park and down Broadway. The line of march was flanked by crowds of spectators. Near the head of the line Gen. PAEZ, the Venezuelan hero, rode in an open barouche with Señor P. J. ROJAS, Senator of Venezuela, and Señor D. S. CAMACHO, resident Consul of Venezuela. He was dressed in the gorgeous uniform of the rank which he once held in his own country, and was a conspicuous part of the display.

Arrived at the Park, Gov. MORGAN and Gen. PAEZ took up positions respectively on the left and on the right of the Mayor in front of the City Hall, and the military marched around the lower end of the Park and entered at the east gate.

As the military passed Gov. MORGAN they paid him the honor of a marching salute, which was gracefully acknowledged, and the troops were then dismissed, the Governor, however, remaining to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the City Guard by Gen. PAEZ, of Venezuela.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE CITY GUARD BY GEN. PAEZ.

When Gen. PAEZ, by invitation of the Venezuelian [illegible], had concluded to revisit his native land and take part in its government, the City Guard was the first to tender an escort to him on the occasion of his departure. Circumstances, which all remember, delayed the General's departure; but when he finally determined to embark, the City Guard, with some other companies, escorted him to his vessel. As a token of his appreciation of their kind feeling, Gen. PAEZ, on his return, caused a stand of colors to be made for the company, and chose Evacuation Day for their presentation. Accordingly, after the review of the troops by Gov. MORGAN, the City Guards formed in front of the City Hall to receive the flag.

When everything was ready for the presentation, Gen. PAEZ stepped forward, and, in Spanish, recited the kindness and courtesy he had received from the Guard on the occasion of his departure; expressed his gratitude; and, in presenting the colors, indulged the hope that if ever the United States should require the services of the City Guard, the colors he then presented would be prominent on the field.

Capt. MURPHY, on behalf of the Company, thanked General PAEZ; referred to the occasion of his departure, and regretted that when he left he did not take the Guard with him; and, finally, welcomed his return to the United States—a country where every patriot, great or small, was always well received.

On the conclusion of the presentation, the line formed and passed in review, and then Gen. PAEZ, Gov. MORGAN and Mayor TIEMANN retired.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, it was resolved to recommend to the Common Council the location of two Parks, one at Prospect Hill, to embrace about 332 acres, and the other at Ridgewood, to contain not more than 100 acres, the two to be connected by Macadamized roads. Land in the first-named locality will cost $2,500 per acre, and in the last about $600.

[Advertisement.]

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

Day by day the *Tribune* is more openly removing its philanthropic mask, and revealing its secret purpose to support FERNANDO WOOD. We suggest that, for mere decency's sake, this organ of the Republican *politicians* (as opposed to the Republican masses) should make at least some pretext of wishing to elect the candidates put forward on the Republican ticket. It had not a word to say for SOLOMON L. HULL, the nominee of its own party for Corporation Counsel, but it exhausts the highest epithets of eulogy in recommending the candidate named for this office by FERNANDO WOOD.

He is, forsooth, a "time-honored leader," and "an eminent lawyer, and a man of spotless personal integrity." His nomination, in the *Tribune's* opinion, can even give "consistency and respectability" to WOOD's self-nomination for Mayor. "Consistency," of all words in the English language! Consistency between "a man of spotless personal integrity" and the individual denounced by the same paper as "guilty in his private life of repeated pecuniary frauds, and ONLY SAVED FROM STATE PRISON BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS!" These words are extracted from a leading editorial in the *Tribune*, and nothing further need be said, we think, as to the "consistency" of that journal's course.

PUBLIC OPINION ON OUR CIVIC ISSUES.

Every day and hour makes stronger the assurance that the solid intelligence and worth of the City of New-York will cast an overwhelming majority of votes in the coming municipal contest for WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN. What is known in politics as the "silent vote" of the City—the property holders, merchants, tradesmen, professional classes, mechanics and all honest laborers—will not suffer themselves to be distracted and rendered powerless by any of the agencies at work in WOOD's favor, or any variety of candidates kept in the field to subserve his purposes. It is understood and recognized that this contest lies between honesty and roguery in municipal affairs,—in other words, between WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, representing the right-minded portion of the community, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the head of all that is worst and most degraded in our City population.

MR. OPDYKE'S TRUE POSITION STATED.

For Mr. OPDYKE personally we have great respect. He is estimable and worthy in all his private relations, and we can only regret that his lack of judgment and experience in public affairs should continue him in a position to appear as the subservient tool of the Wood interest. It would be painful to his self-appreciation to realize the position in which he is made stand: he is set up by the *politicians* of his own party only to be knocked down; and this sacrifice will be the more readily made as it gives them an opportunity of taking vengeance on Mr. OPDYKE for his course at Albany last Winter in opposition to their private schemes. All the *machine-vote* of the Republican Party, amounting to between 3,500 and 4,000 votes will be cast solid for WOOD; while of the remaining Republican vote—about 17,000—Mr. OPDYKE will only have the satisfaction of drawing off some 2,000 or 2,500 from the cause of municipal honesty as championed by WM. F. HAVEMEYER. The large majority of those who vote the Republican ticket in Presidential contests are not strict party men, where no issue affecting their convictions is presented. In local affairs—in the selection of a Mayor—they will vote as independent members of a Corporation, endeavoring to protect their pecuniary interests by the election of an honest, capable and reliable President. An examination of Mr. OPDYKE's scheme for the erection of a "Bullion Bank" will not impress the practical minds of the Republican ranks with any very exalted belief of the soundness of Mr. OPDYKE's financial views. By remaining in the field he can only passively assist those bitter party enemies of his who seek, *first*, to assist FERNANDO WOOD, and *secondly*, to kill off Mr. OPDYKE, whose good personal character might otherwise make him a power in the Republican ranks.

ENORMOUS POWERS OF THE MAYORALTY.

It has been said in the interest of WOOD during this contest that the Mayor has no power—that the Mayoralty is of no consequence—that the character and acts of the man selected to fill this office can make no material difference to the mass of independent citizens. These assumptions are either based on utter ignorance of the position, or uttered with a deliberate intention to deceive the voters and lull into an apathy favorable to a bad man's election. The Mayor nominates all the Heads of Executive Departments, and WOOD appointed CHARLES DEVLIN Street Commissioner. WOOD also appropriated all the subordinate patronage, and every clerkship and messengership was distributed by him, either with a sole view to party service and the reflection of the appointing power, or from other considerations of a still more unworthy kind. In addition to this responsibility of patronage, the Mayor holds a check over legislation in the Common Council, his veto requiring a two-thirds vote of both Boards to override it. He has the duty of recommending and suggesting to the Common Council proper subjects for their action, and he has to report to that body and the public at large all matters affecting the general interests and welfare of the City. He is the power appointed to communicate by authority with our State Legislature—to demand all such laws as are needed, and to protect in the corporate name of the City against any invasion of our chartered rights. In the last resort against public fraud he can withhold his signature from any warrant intended to procure an illegal payment, as all warrants on the Chamberlain require his name. There is no office in the country, save that of President, with such enormous patronage and power at its command. Against irregular claims, fraudulent contracts, usurpations of executive authority by the Common Council, the connivance of corrupt officials with public depredators—against these and all the other evils in the Pandora's box of civic iniquity opened by FERNANDO WOOD while in power, the Mayoralty in honest hands is the sole but sufficing safeguard. Whoever says it is "of no consequence," is working in the interest of one who made it a terror and a blight to all our most sensitive elements of civic prosperity.

THE CHOICE BEFORE US.

A pertinent question in forming our opinion as to the character of any man is, as to the nature of his social relations—the habits of those with whom he sits in council and spends his leisure hours, the standing in the community of his most prominent supporters. Examine the names which to-day appear in connection with FERNANDO WOOD, and then search the records of the District-Attorney's office. This will give you a clearer insight than is to be obtained in any other manner of the system which would prevail in City affairs should WOOD, by keeping many candidates in the field, succeed in again seizing our municipal Government. Contrast his social, political and business surroundings with those of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. Look on this picture, and then on that. The choice is in your own hands, and the verdict affecting your own deepest and most permanent interests.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The offices of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 39 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of Women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.*

[Advertisement.]

SAYERS'S MEDICATED PAPER.

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 4[illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE WONDER.—To-night the great Russian Giant, who has no rival in height in the world, and to whom Goliah himself would be a pigmy, closes his engagement at BARNUM's Museum. He goes on an invitation to the Russian Court. To-day is the last chance to see him. Eustache—that thrilling drama—this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depot of Company,
No. 39 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	5

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Let cannon roll their deafening thunder
To usher in the GREATEST WONDER
That ever greeted Fashion's eyes.
Whene'er the ORB OF DAY doth rise,
What causes all this GREAT COMMOTION
On every land and sea and ocean?
What is it? WHITE'S GREAT HAT for the Holidays!
Rush in at once and get a sight, for dangerous are delays.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. R. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 28th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

The Proceedings of the Polytechnic Club
Of the American Institute, are reported only in
LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

The number now ready contains also the Schoolmaster's Wooing—A Remonstrance from Mrs. George Washington Wyllys—Proverbs of all Nations—An Article on the Stereoscope—and lots of other matter entertaining, instructive, and amusing. Price, 4 cents. Sold everywhere. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

To Public Speakers and Singers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wines, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
HEAVY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT MERINO HALF-HOSE.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

A Rare Chance.—A splendid pair of Carriage Horses and beautiful light four quarter Coach will be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & Co., Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock to-day. The Horses alone could not have been bought a month since for $1,500, but the owner has now no use for them. The Carriage has been but little used, and was built by one of the best city makers.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 813 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, have reopened with an entirely fresh stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, all their damaged goods having been previously disposed of. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 442 Broome-st., New-York.

A Right Start is Half a Victory.—A correct Phrenological Examination, as given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', will put a young man on the right track for success, health and happiness.

Winter is Coming.—Ladies, if you wish warm Boots and Gaiters for yourselves and children, with India Rubber Boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Perego's Winter Gloves.—Lined Kid, Buckskin, Cloth, Velvet, Heavy Silk, &c., at very low prices, wholesale and retail. Nos. 61 Nassau-st., and 231 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $18,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with great care, under the proprietor's personal supervision.

Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Under-Shirts and Drawers. Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

DOBSON—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Dr. Delavorne, Mr. MARK M. DOBSON, of New-Haven, to AMELIA A., daughter of the late Mr. Robert Reynolds, of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

REBHUN—MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at the parsonage of the 1st-place M. E. Church, by Rev. George Taylor, DANIEL G. REBHUN, of Albany, and CATHARINE MORRIS, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

BELL—PEVERELLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, at the residence of John S. Simon, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. ALFRED J. BELL to Miss CHARLOTTE W. PEVERELLY, youngest daughter of Augustus Peverelly, Esq., of Darien, Conn., formerly of this City.

HINCHMAN—VAN PELT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John P. Knox, WM. A. HINCHMAN, of this City, to SARAH J., daughter of Peter Van Pelt, Esq., of the former place.

DWIGHT—SCHNEIDER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. James H. Dwight, Rev. WILLIAM S. DWIGHT to Miss ELIZA H. SCHNEIDER, all late of Constantinople, Turkey.

PIGNOLET—MAGIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Magie, Mr. LOUIS HENRY PIGNOLET, of this City, to ANNA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Job Magie, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

HICKS—SPAULDING.—In Norridgewock, Me., on Monday, Nov. 21, WILLET HICKS, of Trenton, N. J., to SARAH W. SPAULDING, of Norridgewock.

DIED.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, LYDIA ANN, wife of Abram P. Peterson, and eldest daughter of William and Catherine Edwards, aged 38 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Jefferson Fire Engine Company, No. 26, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAIL.—In this City, on Sixth day morning, the 25th of the 11th month, of consumption, ADDISON VAIL, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on First day, the 27th, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, CHARLES CARPENDER CLARK, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, Pelham and Alfred H. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 8th-av., Abingdon-square, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 25, after a long and painful illness, ISAAC WARD, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 68 2d-av., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 25, after a short illness, DAVID MURPHY, Printer, aged 7[illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Madison-st., on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOONAN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 25, at the residence of his brother, Daniel Noonan, No. [illegible] West 11th-st., THOMAS NOONAN, of St. Louis, Mo., aged [illegible] years.

His remains will be taken to that city for interment.

CAPES.—In this City, on Thursday, [illegible] youngest son of J. W. and A[illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 93 Perry-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PECK.—On Friday evening, Nov. 25, EMILY SOMERS, daughter of Charles C. and Angelina S. Peck, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

SHEA.—On Monday, Nov. 21, CHARLES E. SHEA, eldest son of the late James Shea, in his 30th year.

LIVINGSTON.—At Lower Red Hook, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Nov. 24, SARAH BARCLAY, relict of the late Robert Montgomery Livingston, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, at Tivoli, Dutchess Co., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., without further notice.

HAWES.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CHARLES R. HAWES, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SWEET.—On board the steamship *Vigo*, on Thursday, Nov. 17, on the 8th day out from Liverpool, HENRY K. SWEET, aged 24 years.

His remains were buried in mid-ocean.

GRAVES.—At his residence, Rockview, Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, on Friday, Nov. 4, at the advanced age of 75 years, ROBERT GRAVES, Esq. As an old inhabitant of Maryborough, he lived respected and died regretted; being universally admired for his gentlemanly bearing and urbanity of manner to all with whom he was acquainted.—*Leinster Express.*

PATON.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, ELIZABETH MORROW, only daughter of William and Annie S. Paton, of this City, in the 7th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 615, Nov. 25, 1859.

20, 9, 5, 35, 75, 27, 57, 21, 15, 7, 71, 74, 22.

Class No. 616, Nov. 25, 1859.

70, 29, 12, 60, 22, 73, 23, 38, 24, 65, 50, 53, 4.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 25, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.

Made from material prepared from that portion of the wheat which is most nutritious and healthful. It is estimated that one pound contains as much nutriment as two pounds of bread as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry. They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best crackers ever produced for family use.

FOR LUNCH,

and with oysters, they are unequaled. We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest. Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their

FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find Wing's Crackers most excellent. For professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants and clerks, they may be used for Lunch with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system. Teachers and scholars in schools, generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travelers in the cars, or on shipboard, at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.

The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,

EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "A. WING."

There are no other crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
HUDSON BAY SABLE AND MINK SETS.
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENT'S FUR COLLARS AND GLOVES.
SLEIGH ROBES.
NOS. 507 AND 513 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES REDUCED IN PRICE.

Send for a new-priced list of our imported ENGLISH AND SCOTCH PROVISIONS.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD, 108 Maiden-lane cor. Pearl.

BLOOD FOOD.—DR. BRONSON HAVING BEEN so far reduced by consumption as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years' practice—as a last resort conceived the idea of analyzing the blood, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "Blood Food," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaint of a consumptive tendency, coughs, cold, pain in the side, throat diseases, bronchitis, and chronic complaints, arising from general debility, nervous prostration, or overuse of the nerves or other organs; or affections of the kidneys, bladder, or anything else inducing prostration of the bodily or mental powers, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the Blood Food.

There are five different preparations, some one of which you will find particularly adapted to your case. See circulars. Price, $1 per bottle.
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER.—This extraordinary water having established itself as the great curative of the present age in dispelling RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, Kidney Complaints, Diseases peculiar to Women, and as a purifier of the blood, stands in the front rank of all medicines yet discovered.

Hundreds, the past summer, have received permanent relief from these distressing complaints.

The Agency have just received a large supply of the Water in its natural state, and also in a concentrated form for Bathing.

PRICE, $3 per doz. for natural Water,
" $3 " " for Bathing.

One bottle of the latter being sufficient for a Bath, which can also be used as a Liniment. C. L. MATHER, Sole Agent, Astor House.

P.S.—Look out for Counterfeits. New-York pamphlets sent upon ordering from the Agent.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE *via* SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN CALIFORNIA.

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
NEW LETTERS
FROM
CALIFORNIA
WILL APPEAR AT 12 O'CLOCK ON
MONDAY,
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
(For December 3.)

These splendid Papers will be Illustrated by Humorous Designs by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR himself, who has just returned from his California tour on behalf of

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Bayard Taylor's Letters will be published
ONLY
IN
THE MERCURY.

ANOTHER [illegible]!
IMPORTANT TO PROSTRATED AND DEBILITATED INVALIDS.

Thousands of invalid ladies, in various parts of the United States, will confirm the testimony of Mrs. E. Latham, of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., who has recently been entirely cured of a distressing liver complaint, of some years standing, by a short course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Capt. Latham, the husband of the lady, joins with his wife in expressing unlimited confidence in the preparation, and both are at all times ready to state the fact connected with Mrs. L.'s case, which was a very obstinate and complicated one of liver complaint, (as it was termed by her physician,) aggravated by dyspepsia and a general derangement of the internal organs. The cure has been thorough and complete; nor is there any kind of stomach complaint, or any affection of the bowels, which will not yield just as readily to this potent restorative.

Sold by all druggists.

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MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.

A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

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WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the
"LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK.

These safes are warranted free from dampness, have been in use over 17 years, and *have never failed to preserve their contents from fire.*

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PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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Persons can buy articles in this line here cheaper than at any other establishment.

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A scientific preparation for cleaning beautifully METALS, PLATED WARE, GILDING, GLASS, Painting, Ornamental Work, Marble and Furniture. Also, valuable for WASHING and other cleaning. Free from injurious properties. It should be in EVERY FAMILY AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT.

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Of two years' standing, cured by the Magnetic Salve.—Mrs. P. A. Ferguson Towers, No. 63 East 31st-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; GOULD, Stationer, *Tribune* Building, and by Druggists.

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Hon. ANSON G. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address before the Kane Monument Association, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

An introductory address will also be delivered by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, President of the Association.

The following gentlemen will also lecture in the Course.

Prof. MITCHEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
Rev. H. WARD BEECHER,
BAYARD TAYOR,
Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
W. L. HOSMER, &c., &c.

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Single Course Tickets	2 00
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Chairman of Lecture Committee.

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BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRICITY—(Third of the course) at Clinton Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26. Prof. STEINS will use a beautiful Magneto-Electric Instrument and the celebrated Ruhmkorf Coil, a new electrical instrument, of great power.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] 28th-st., near [illegible]
Is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with teachers a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An Omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. [illegible] Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 184 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

[illegible] YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, [illegible], Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. [illegible], with experienced professors, large cabinet, apparatus, gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. [illegible] and the Rev. [illegible] BOYD.

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BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

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$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

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A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as resident governess; would have no objection to go South; also salary moderate where a comfortable home would be assured; unexceptionable references given and required. Address G. R., Box No. 1,702 General Post-office, or Box No. 173 Times Office.

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BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room, suitable for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 229 West 22d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 163 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also one single gentleman can obtain first-class rooms and board at No. 164 West 28th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a large spare room, with modern conveniences, will take a single gentleman or two, for partial board and dinner on the Sabbath; location near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name only, and place of business, G. R., Box No. 183 Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can have a comfortable home and board for the Winter; select society and an excellent table; modern brown-stone house No. 51 Sands-st.; elevated location, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant board in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of South Brooklyn; house has gas, bath, hot water, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FULL BOARD IN a private family for a gentleman, wife and two daughters, (aged 8 and 10 years.) Would require two rooms in second story communicating, one of which must be a front room. Address T., Box No. 2,553 New-York City Post-office, with full particulars, stating terms, which must include fire and gas. References given and required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A strictly private family in the neighborhood of Union-square will let a well-furnished parlor and bedrooms, on second story, to one or two gentlemen who may desire a quiet, respectable residence. Breakfast if desired. Cards of address to be had at Drug-store, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

ROOM TO LET—AT NO. 16 EAST 15TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av. Front and back room on second floor, (furnished,) with bath-room attached, without board, to single gentlemen. N. B.—Private family.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD AT NO. 289 East Broadway. Gentlemen and wives may obtain furnished front rooms on second or third floor; also rooms for single men. Modern improvements in the house.

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TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT PARLOR ON second floor, in the new row of handsome English basement houses, near St. Mark's Church. For particulars apply at 136 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—YOUTHS' CHEMICAL cabinets, containing upwards of 50 chemical preparations, tests and useful apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 150 select and amusing chemical experiments, without strong acids or any other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5, large size $10. For sale by E. C. KELLEY, Practical Chemist, No. 116 John-st., New-York.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2[illegible] 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both are fully competent to fill their situations. Can give the most satisfactory reference; have lived two and three years in their last place. Call for two days, at No. 1[illegible] East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also pickling and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses and children's clothing, in all their branches, and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Call at No. 363 East 10th-st., in the trimming store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT Scotch girl, a situation as cook and assist in washing; makes good bread and pastry; also, a very respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can embroider; they are highly recommended. Apply No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook; she is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the work of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 26 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from her last place. Also, a laundress. Call, for two days, at No. 162 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room 15.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a private family as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a most experienced and reliable girl, very highly recommended. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 39 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address E. C., No. 76 Columbia-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress; is competent and can give the best of references. Call at 266 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch person, as seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 126½ West 19th-st.

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GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—$100 GIVEN FOR A SITUATION.—A competent book-keeper will pay any person $100 who will procure for him, either now or on Jan. 1 next, a situation as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper; was with his last employers five years; best of reference given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, N. N. K., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, and laying out of new grounds; understands his business in both branches; will make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow; can be well recommended. Address, for one week, M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; can produce satisfactory reference from private service; is single. Address J. M. K., at W. H. A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 776 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, having good City reference, and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Address C. R., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

UN FRANCAIS.—D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTable, ayant reçu une bonne éducation, agé de 32 ans, et, possédant les meilleures recommandations, desire se placer chez une famille, (butler or waiter.) Il connaît parfaitement bien son service. S'addresser à FRENCH, Box No. 200 Times Office.

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HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY IN delicate health requires the services of a person competent to assist in housekeeping and to teach young children. Unexceptionable City reference required. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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By order of the Board.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

A CARD.—THE LADIES AND MISSIONARIES of the Five Points' Mission desire gratefully to acknowledge the kindness and liberality of their many friends, by whose generosity they were enabled to provide a rich repast for the hundreds of poor connected with their Mission, and present to each child of the school a reward, on Thanksgiving day. They would especially return thanks to the butchers and dealers of Washington, West Washington and Fulton markets, and the merchants of Washington-st., and vicinity, with many others in and around the City, for their liberal donations of provisions, groceries, clothing, money, &c. They are also much indebted to the proprietors of Fifth-Avenue, Astor, St. Nicholas, Dey-Street, Manhattan, Madison-Square, French's, Lafarge, Merchants', National, Astor-Place, Brevoort and Lovejoy's hotels, and Taylor's, Gosling's, Maillard's, Ferris & Loggett's and Crook's saloons, for so nobly responding to their call, in cooked meats, pies, cakes, confectionaries, &c. They would also mention with gratitude the renewed kindness of Messrs. Sweeney and Hussey, who prepared all their uncooked meats for the table, and of Mr. C. K. Crooks, for a mammoth loaf of bread, weighing 126 lbs., which was suspended in the dining-room for the admiration of all. A full account of donations and donors' names will be published in the next annual report.
In behalf of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
A. K. SANFORD, } Missionaries.
N. MEAD, }

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TO LET—NO. 383 BROOME-ST., SEVENTEEN rooms, range, bath and gas, five marble and five wooden mantels, mahogany doors, &c.; rent $850. Also, No. 380 Broome-st., corner Mulberry, store and dwelling. Also, No. 21 West Baltic, (twelve rooms, range, furnace and gas,) near Court-st., Brooklyn; rent $200 to May 1. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion and suitable out-buildings, well adapted for a private residence or a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 35 Prince-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AND RENT taken in board. A large first-class, three-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, and genteelly furnished, to let to a small family, without children, from now till May 1 next. Address for further particulars HOME, Box No. 184 Times Office.

SHOP TO LET WITH POWER, AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—A fine, light shop, in the lower part of the City, with one of Mason's Patent Screw-Cutting and several other lathes, shafting, belting, benching, &c., &c., will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Address H. B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 149 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

DRUG-STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Rent of whole house, $350; fixtures, $100 to $200. A corner store and good stand. Inquire of J. ROSS, No. 48 8th-av. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 33 Bond-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 6 Court-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY ROOM WANTED TO RENT.—One or two lots, with building thereon, with steam engine 10 to 20 horse-power, in good working order for immediate use, either on North or East River side of this City or Brooklyn. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 103 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A neat, well-built and substantial dwelling-house, of brick or stone, two or three stories, situate between 8th and 31st sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Neighborhood must be good. Payment all in cash if required. Address Box No. 1,897 Post-office, with full particulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thanksgiving night, after getting out of a 5th-av. stage, at the door or while entering Niblo's Theatre, an embroidered black lace mantle, trimmed with fringe and deep lace. By returning the above to No. 299 Broadway the finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, IN AN 8TH-av. car, a small brown paper PARCEL, containing a lady's lace collar, head dress and other small articles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the parcel at No. 266 West 26th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST FROM A WAGON, YESterday, in the eastern part of the City, a bag of pennies; the above reward will be paid on bringing the same to No. 58 William-st. D. L. KENNEDY.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—176 AND 178 PEARL-ST.—J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. EELES, No. 320 Hudson-st., corner of West 10th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Mrs. R. is the same lady that formerly resided in Wooster, near Amity, and 18th-st., near 7th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, State Senators for the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIth Senatorial Districts, and "Constitutional Loan."

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
Of which David R. Floyd Jones received thirty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-two.
Of which Elias W. Leavenworth received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two.
And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was fifty-six thousand seven hundred and six.
Of which Sandford E. Church received thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Robert Denniston received twenty-two thousand and eighty-eight.
And that there were sixty-four scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Lyman Tremain received thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy.
Of which Charles G. Myers received twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.
And that there were eighty-four scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which Orville W. Story received eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.
And that there were sixty-one scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty.
Of which Isaac V. Vanderpoel received thirty-five thousand and thirty-nine.
Of which Philip Dorsheimer received twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was fifty-six thousand six hundred and nine.
Of which William I. Skinner received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Ogden N. Chapin received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three.
And that there were sixty-three scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Noble S. Elderkin received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six.
Of which David P. Forrest received eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Alexander S. Johnson received thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Henry E. Davies received twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
And that there were one hundred and twenty-three scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand six hundred and thirty.
Of which John L. Lewis, Jr., received thirty-four thousand six hundred and thirteen.
Of which Charles Hughes received twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was fifty-six thousand two hundred and eleven.
Of which William H. Leonard received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Isaac Dayton received eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy.
And there were eighty-nine scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two.
Of which John McLeod Murphy received nine thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which William Wilson received two thousand and thirty-seven.
Of which Samuel Hall received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.
And that there were fifty-three scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District was twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Bernard Kelly received seven thousand three hundred and fifty.
Of which Mervin R. Brewer received five thousand three hundred and thirty-five.
And that there were forty scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand and thirty-nine.
Of which Benjamin F. Manierre received five thousand six hundred and ninety-three.
Of which William A. Guest received one thousand six hundred and thirty-four.
Of which William McMurray received four thousand and forty-six.
Of which W. Drake Parsons received two thousand six hundred and ninety-one.
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District was fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Richard B. Connolly received eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Daniel D. Conover received six thousand and fifty.
And that there were sixty-eight scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for Constitutional Loan was twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven.
Of which "For a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which "Against the Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received two thousand and forty-four.
We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the Signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 22d day of November, 1859.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS IN RELATION TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, viz:
That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Members of Assembly in the First Assembly District was twenty-four hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which William Burns received eleven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Dennis J. Conley received seven hundred and three.
Of which John L. Bleakley received five hundred and eighty-three.
And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Second Assembly District was twenty-four hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which William Walsh received twelve hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Patrick Crowe received two hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Daniel Leamy received eight hundred and eighty-three.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Third Assembly District was three thousand and nine.
Of which Christian B. Woodruff received seventeen hundred and sixty-three.
Of which Horatio N. Wild received ten hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Isaac Kaylor received one hundred and seventy-nine.
And that there were thirty scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fourth Assembly District was thirty-eight hundred and twenty-four.
Of which William Gover received twenty-four hundred and thirteen.
Of which De Lancy W. Knevals received ten hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which George W. Warner received three hundred and five.
And that there were fifty-six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fifth Assembly District was thirty-seven hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which William L. Cole received eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which John J. Shaw received seventeen hundred and seventeen.
Of which John Vanderpoel received one hundred.
And that there were forty-three scattering.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Sixth Assembly District was thirty-six hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Samuel T. Webster received two thousand and forty-six.
Of which John Commerford received fifteen hundred and forty-eight.
And that there were sixty-five scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Seventh Assembly District was three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Frederick A. Conckling received eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Aaron H. Bean received fourteen hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Henry J. Irving received four hundred and thirty-nine.
And that there were forty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Eighth Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Thomas O'Rourke received eighteen hundred and forty-one.
Of which John J. Reilly received eleven hundred and seventy-six.
Of which George Terwillegar received nine hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which John C. Smith received two hundred and ninety-six.
And that there were forty-eight scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Ninth Assembly District was thirty-six hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Daniel R. Jaques received eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which James P. Dunn received seventeen hundred and sixty-three.
And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Tenth Assembly District was three thousand three hundred and twenty.
Of which Joseph P. Cooper received eleven hundred and three.
Of which James J. Reilly received seven hundred and ninety-three.
Of which John Byrnes received seven hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Joseph Canning received five hundred and eighty-two.
And that there were seventy-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Cummings H. Tucker received seventeen hundred and seventy-four.
Of which John Hardy received seventeen hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which William E. Robinson received nine hundred and forty-four.
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Twelfth Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Andrew Smith received eighteen hundred and two.
Of which William Gage received six hundred and three.
Of which Peter Cook received eleven hundred and fourteen.
And that there were thirty scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of the Thirteenth Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Peter Masterson received fourteen hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Richard Scott received twelve hundred and seventy-five.
And that there were fifty-five scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was three thousand seven hundred and forty-six.
Of which Theodore B. Voorhees received fifteen hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Elliott F. Shepard received thirteen hundred and fifty-two.
Of which John S. Cocks received three hundred and two.
Of which Stephen Geoghegan received three hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were one hundred and forty-seven scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was three thousand four hundred and sixty-one.
Of which George W. Varian received eighteen hundred and two.
Of which Stephen S. Childs received fifteen hundred and thirty-five.
Of which John Haggerty received one hundred and twenty.
And that there were four scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Sixteenth Assembly District was two thousand three hundred and eighty.
Of which Henry Arcularius received twelve hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Walter S. Pinckney received eight hundred and seven.
Of which Thomas S. Pierson received two hundred and ninety-nine.
And that there were three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Seventeenth Assembly District was nineteen hundred and sixty-six.
Of which William Harris received eight hundred and seventy.
Of which John P. Cumming received six hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Thomas Veitch received four hundred and sixty-eight.
And that there were five scattering votes.
We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 22d day of November, A. D. 1859.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given at the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare:
That William Burns, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District, in said City.
That William Walsh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District, in said City.
That Christian B. Woodruff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.
That William Gover, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.
That William S. Cole, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the *Fifth Assembly District*, in said City.
That Samuel T. Webster, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said City.
That Frederick A. Conckling, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District, in said City.
That Thomas O'Rourke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said City.
That Daniel R. Jaques, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of the Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said City.
That Joseph P. Cooper, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District in said City.
That Cummings H. Tucker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said City.
That Andrew Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District, in said City.
That Peter Masterson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District, in said City.
That Theodore B. Voorhees, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District, in said City.
That George W. Varian, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District, in said City.
That Henry Arcularius, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District, in said City.
That William Harris, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District, in said City.
Dated New-York, November 22d, A. D. 1859.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES CAST FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT AND SUPERVISOR.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit:
That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Superior Court was one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-six.
Of which James Moncrief received thirty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Anthony L. Robertson received thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine.
Of which John Slosson received twenty-one thousand four hundred and three.
Of which Erastus C. Benedict received eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.
And that there were one hundred and five scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fifty-six thousand three hundred and thirty.
Of which Charles P. Daly received thirty-four thousand and ninety-one.
Of which Charles C. Nott received twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
And that there were eighty-four scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Justice of the Marine Court was fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Henry Alker received thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-two.
Of which Abraham J. Dittenhoeffer received twenty thousand six hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Frederick A. Tallmadge received two thousand and three.
And that there were one hundred and fifty-six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of Supervisor was fifty-five thousand three hundred and five.
Of which John R. Briggs received thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-two.
Of which James Davis received twenty-one thousand and sixty-six.
Of which Wyllis Blackstone received nine hundred and two.
And that there were one hundred and sixty five scattering votes.
We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, the 22d day of November, 1859.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said City and County, at a general election held on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare:
That James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson were by the greatest number of votes duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.
That Charles P. Daly by the greatest number of votes was duly elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.
That Henry Alker by the greatest number of votes was duly elected a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.
That John R. Briggs by the greatest number of votes was duly elected a Supervisor for the City and County of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, A. D. 1859.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 22, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Roosevelt-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 22d day of November, A. D. 1859.
[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.
An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.
The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessee, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and a third by the two thus chosen.
The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.
The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to [illegible] per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.
The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.
The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than [illegible] feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $[illegible] per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 18, 1859.

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to [illegible] A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother will settle the same with said [illegible].
(Signed,) WILLIAM S. MORSE,
EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND,
Formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, Author of several Medical Works, &c. &c., gives his undivided personal attention to the Cure of all Diseases, Defects and Malformations of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Office No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 9. [illegible] and Physicals effectually relieved, without [illegible] ligature. Dr. H.'s Medical Work on the above, [illegible] postage included. "Dr. Hammond's Book [illegible] every one's owning, both as a reference and a [illegible] health."—*New-York Home Journal.* "Dr. Hammond's [illegible] admirable and novel mode of eradicating, [illegible] effectually, by means of the 'Medicated [illegible]' the results of a destructive habit indulged [illegible] youth and young men, to such a deplorable [illegible] a remarkable and decided improvement, as it [illegible] supersedes cauterization, which is both a very [illegible] and very uncertain remedy, to say the least of [illegible]."—*N. Y. American Eclectic Medical Journal.*

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe [illegible] for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, [illegible] cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian [illegible]; Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured [illegible] with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, [illegible] ands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, [illegible] their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had, wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 18mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Boston Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. HAGNER'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 280 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. HAGNER.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular treatise upon all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses, or other causes. "Dr. Watson's work is [illegible] valuable."—*Medical Gazette.* "The [illegible] [illegible]." Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 463 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 463 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 149 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSician and Accoucheur, No. 130 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 130 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 146 Greene-st., open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE COMPLAINTS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of [illegible], [illegible] the fallacy of the ordinary modes [illegible] for the cure of local as well as hereditary [illegible], and giving the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without cauterization. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. DATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. & J. R. Scott, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT TEA KETTLE SALE.

DAVID SCOTT WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT NO. 385 BROADWAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., The entire stock of HOUSEKEEPER'S FURNISHING GOODS. The sale will consist of [illegible] GOODS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, PEARL-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES IN CASES, SILVER PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS, GERMAN SILVER GOODS, KITCHEN UTENSILS AND TEA TRAYS, With a great variety of other articles. LIXON'S BRITTANIA, FINE AMERICAN BRITANNIA, RICH SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, CHINESE GONGS, JELLY MOLDS, FANCY CAKE MOLDS, STEEL FIRE SETS. Together with an almost illimitable number of other housekeeping articles.

A good chance for families and the trade to supply with first-class goods.

D. & J. R. Scott, Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on THIS DAY, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 385 Broadway, a full stock of fine table cutlery, fancy plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c. Fine Japan tea-trays, block tin ware, fine Britannia ware, furniture, confectioner's moulds, tin ware, pots, kettles, furnace of store signs, &c. The sale will be continued every business day at same hour until the entire catalogue is gone through. The goods being all first-class, presents a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF 93 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE XIITH AND XIXTH WARDS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible list of lots]

Title indisputable and terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 87 LOTS AND ACRES ON 10TH, 11TH, 115TH, 116TH AND 118TH STS., 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible list of lots]

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—a valuable pair of horses about 15½ hands high, (switch tails,) one is a small horse, the other a bay mare about 8 or 9 years old, have been driven together for two years past, match in gait and very stylish; also, a double harness, made to order by one of the best City makers; also, a family coupe, has four seats [illegible] glass windows, &c., and is in fine condition, made to order for private use, can be seen in front of the door as above, in front of our store; they are to be sold without reserve; a young bay saddle horse, 6 or 8 years old, a very stylish driver, although young, of great promise; an elegant plain four quarter coach, nearly new, used but a few times, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE—Of elegant household furniture, the entire contents of a four-story residence, by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—H. WILSON will sell THIS DAY, November 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture in the residence No. 215 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of superb rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suites, with slip covers, made by Meeks; centre and side tables, elegant Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, rich lace and brocatel curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, clocks; together with a large and extensive assortment of dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits in crimson brocatel, mahogany centre tables, rosewood do., elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany sofas and tete-a-tetes, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, rosewood sewing chairs, gilt marble-top centre table, hair mattresses, blankets, pillows, and bolsters, China crockery, glassware, and kitchen ware. Also, 200 French glass shades in good order.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Nov 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 139 East 21st-st., genteel household furniture. Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, large window curtains, gilt-frame pier mirrors, mahogany etageres, [illegible], mahogany bookcase, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and chairs, black-walnut do., iron bedsteads and hat racks, oilcloths, stair rods and carpets, parlor stoves, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining and toilet crockery, glassware, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 469 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width by 100 feet in depth.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY (Saturday) Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 32 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, desks, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

Also, three rosewood piano-fortes, in fine order; celebrated City makers.

Also, a small lot of made-up Furs.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

On 6th-av., 2 four-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front stores and dwellings, with lots Nos. 816 and 818 6th-av., near 58th-st. Lots 25x100.5. The houses are substantially built, and contain gas, Croton, &c. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

W. H. Sabford, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. SABFORD will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, the lease, stock and fixtures of the drug-store No. [illegible], kept for the last fifteen years by the late Dr. Willis P. Smith. By order of

THOS. O. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st., a fine collection of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and those in want attend. [illegible] cases.

Wellington [illegible], Auctioneer.

GREENHOUSE ORANGE TREES AT AUCTION.—[illegible] o'clock, Coffee-House-slip-square, foot of Wall-st., the finest collection of plants ever offered to the public, [illegible] grafted orange, lemon and other [illegible] of unusual size and beauty. Catalogues [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

[illegible]

OIL PAINTINGS.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, [illegible] superb paintings [illegible] Broadway. Paintings must be removed on day of sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD [illegible] HARDY and [illegible] HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and [illegible] Clarke, his wife, Isabella A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel W. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, George Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weymann and Emily, his wife, [illegible], Thomas G. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, [illegible] and William [illegible] executors of William A. Turpin, deceased, defendants.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.

J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 23 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1859.

ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLBANK, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.

CROMWELL [illegible] WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $65.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. Gray, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. Lapidge, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15. Steerage, $8.

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	28 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	20
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. Smith, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $8. Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fares as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. Layfield,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 30 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M., for BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. [illegible], N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,500 tons burden, and will be tested for strength and speed.

First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. Berry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $300. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples, parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, on the 9th inst., PHILO HURD, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

The Company takes pleasure in informing the public that it has already realized a handsome surplus, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the public.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.

Jno. K. Oakley, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $7,000 capital, to engage in a regular business in this City. A business man, acquainted with Flour, and one who could and would take charge of financial matters, preferred. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 4,518 Post-office. The best of reference given by the advertiser.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARTY already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the buildings.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 22 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—Several small invoices of merchandise amounting to from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Also, a jobber's stock of dry goods, amounting to $20,000. Some cash required. Brokers need not apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 18 Pine-st.

A STEAM GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.—ENgine of 25-horse power; also, a dwelling-house, with ten acres of land, located 28 miles from New-York, easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York.

$100.—THE AMBROTYPE GALLERY NO. [illegible] 8th-av. will be sold for the above amount, as the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.—In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve Per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS, No. 3 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; R. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board. Insurance Stock at private sale. Prices current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 248 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1866.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1866, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st., October 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

Treasurer's Office of the State of Illinois, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 18, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. George Farmer. MOSES TUCKER, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 40 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depot corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Marsh, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 11:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.

THIS DAY (Saturday) at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.

The entire Opera of THE MAGIC FLUTE.

The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mme. COLSON. Mad. GAZZANIGA.

First and only appearance at a Matinee of

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI.

Signor STIGELLI. Signor BRIGNOLI.

The great Baritone, Sig. FERRI.

Signor AMODIO. Mr. WEINLICH.

Admission to all parts.............ONE DOLLAR.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.

The matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., in ample time for the railroads and steamboats, to enable visitors from the country to be in time.

To facilitate the sale of tickets,

TWENTY TICKET OFFICES

have been established at the following places, where tickets may be purchased in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:

The box office at the Academy of Music.

The down-town ticket offices at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and No. 2 Astor House.

MUSIC STORES.

Hall & Sons, C. Breusing's, Schaerfenberg & Luis', Nunns & Clark's, and Covenhoven's.

HOTELS.

The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

BROOKLYN.

Rose's, No. 148 Atlantic-st. Prex's, No. 215 Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be for sale at the ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.

THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 1.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.

The performance will commence with Mozart's famous opera of THE MAGIC FLUTE, which will be given without abridgment or curtailment. It will be brought out in suitable style, WITH SEVERAL NEW SCENES, ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES, and with a cast, which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Madame COLSON.....as.....The Queen of the Night
Madame GAZZANIGA.....as.....Pamina
Madame STRAKOSCH.....as.....Papagena
Madame BERKEL.....as.....The first lady and first boy
The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STIGELLI.....as.....Tamino
The great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI.....as.....Papageno
Signor JUNCA.....as.....Sarastro
Signor AMODIO.....as.....The Negro Monostatos
Mr. MULLER.....as.....The Speaker
Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHARD and Mrs. BERGNER, as the second and third ladies and boy.
Musical Director and Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN

The Matinee will conclude with the third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI will make her first and only appearance at a Matinee as Lucia.

Edgardo.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO

NEXT WEEK WILL BE THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

The entire company will play in Philadelphia in December, and Boston in January, and return to New-York February 6, 1860.

CHANGE OF PRICES.

The Directors beg to announce that, commencing on Monday, they have adopted the following permanent

SCALE OF PRICES:

Admission.....$1.
Reserved seats.....50 cents extra.
Private boxes, first row (four persons).....$8.
Private boxes, second row (four persons).....$6.
Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, at 8,

Only night of THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.

The sale of reserved seats, $1 50 each, will commence this morning.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8.

Revival of Meyerbeer's grand Opera of THE HUGUENOTS, with entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris, and a full and complete cast.

MADAME GAZZANIGA will make her first appearance as Valentine.

MADAME COLSON will make her first appearance as Queen Margerite.

SIGNOR STIGELLI will make his first appearance in his great rôle of Raoul.

Mad. STRAKOSCH.....as.....The Page
Sig. JUNCA.....as.....Marcel
Sig. AMODIO.....as.....Nevers
Mr. WEINLICH.....as.....St. Bris

The season positively closes on Saturday WITH A GRAND FESTIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHANGE OF PRICES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

The entire company will play in Philadelphia in December and Boston in January, and return to New-York Feb. 6, 1860.

CHANGE OF PRICES.

The Directors beg to announce that, commencing on Monday, they have adopted the following permanent

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission.....$1
Reserved seats.....50 cents extra.
Private boxes, first row (four persons).....$8
Private boxes, second row (four persons).....$6
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Monday, last night of the Sicilian Vespers. Wednesday first night of the Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26,

When will be presented, First time in two years, Colman's superb comedy of JOHN BULL, WITH A CURIOUSLY FINE CAST. BEHOLD!

Job Thornberry.....Mr. Blake
Hon. Tom Shuffleton.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Dennis Bulgruddery.....Mr. Brougham
Dan.....Mr. Walcot
Peregrine.....Mr. John Dyott
Sir Simon Rochdale.....Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale.....Mr. Floyd
Mary Thornberry.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymore.....Mrs. Floyd
Mrs. Bulgruddery.....Mrs. Vernon

With a POPULAR FARCE.

Box book now open.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel,)

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TWO NEW PIECES.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The new and successful Operetta, LOVE IS BLIND.

Written and composed by VAL. MORRIS, Esq.

To conclude with (by same author) NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Mr. Drayton will sing THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, and Mrs. Drayton the Cavatina from Balfe's new opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE CHARITABLE FUND OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

WINTER GARDEN, NOV. 28, 1859.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The entertainment will commence with the favorite drama of "SMIKE," by the talented company of the Winter Garden, followed by the NATIONAL ANTHEM, by Miss Gellie, Mr. Henri Drayton and Mr. Parkins. Together with the effective Chorus of the Winter Garden.

DUETT:

"When morning light is beaming".....Kuchen

By the Misses' Gellie.

BALLAD:

"Adelaide".....Beethoven

Mr. E. Jubino.

After which, the Parlor Opera of LOVE'S LABOR LOST, BY MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON, Who have kindly offered their services on this occasion. Mr. Drayton will introduce in this piece, the favorite song of SIMON THE CELLARER.

The entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of SOLON SHINGLE, By Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Jefferson.

Tickets, $1 each, to all parts of the house, can be had at the Theatre, at the Music-stores of Wm. Hall & Son and Mr. Breusing, and of the following Committee:

John G. Beales,	John S. Bartlett,	James Napier,
M. D.,	M. D.,	John T. Walker,
E. M. Archibald,	Septimus Crooks,	John Cook,
H. B. M. Consul,	Joseph C. Wells,	John G. Dale,
Edward F. Ward,	Dr. R. Pennell,	Chas. B. Elliman,
Edward Walker,	Dr. Otto Rotton,	A. H. Gibbes,
Thomas Dixon,	Henry Eyre,	John R. Roole,
Anthony Barclay,	Robert Sage,	Arthur Kendall,
Edward F. Sanderson,	Philip Pritchard,	Thos. D. Middleton,
	Jas. Hooper Prout,	W. M. Neill,
W. D. Cuthbertson,	Robert Waller,	Geo. S. Rainsford,
William Young,	Thos. M. Brains,	Charles Vinton,
G. M. Knevitt,	Charles H. Webb.	

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY.....Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY.....Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL.....Musical Director

STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 26, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

The World-renowned GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS In their unequalled ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

In addition to a programme par excellence will be performed, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce, called the BLACK STATUE.

Geo. Christy in his original character of.....Jake
S. C. Campbell.....as the.....Statue
Master Eugene in his original character Rose Squintum

Other characters by the Company.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cts. Grand Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY, Nov. 26. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the MYSTIC SPELL.

With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.

Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERTS.—FATHER KEMP'S famous "Old Folks" Concert Company will appear at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 28, Afternoon and Evening; at Brooklyn Tabernacle, TUESDAY, Nov. 29; at Hoboken Odd Fellows' Hall, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, Afternoon and Evening of each day. To commence at 4 P. M. and 8 in the evening. Father Kemp's Company are sure to succeed.

LEVEES OF THE LITTLE FAIRY—DOLLIE DUTTON, 9 years old, 29 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, and every Afternoon and Evening to Dec. 3, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. J. H. LILLIE, Agent; ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)

When will be presented, (first time in two years,) Colman's superb comedy of JOHN BULL, With a curiously fine cast. BEHOLD!

Job Thornberry.....Mr. Blake
Hon. Tom Shuffleton.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Dennis Bulgruddery.....Mr. Brougham
Dan.....Mr. Walcot
Peregrine.....Mr. John Dyott
Sir Simon Rochdale.....Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale.....Mr. Floyd
Mary Thornberry.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymore.....Mrs. Floyd
Mrs. Bulgruddery.....Mrs. Vernon

The Orchestra under the direction of MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

To conclude with (first time at this Theatre) the laughable farce, called MOUSTACHE MANIA.

Bookins.....Mr. Sloan
Captain Alfamoss Kidd.....Mr. Levere
Mr. Swoozer.....Mr. Moore
Louisa Fitz Johnson.....Mrs. Sloan
Lieut. O'Fake.....Mr. Floyd
Golias Swoozer.....Mrs. Young

On MONDAY,

MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.

On which occasion will be presented the admirable Comedy of THE IRISH HEIRESS, with a splendid cast.

To conclude with A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

On Tuesday, A FAVORITE COMEDY.

Wednesday, MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

On which occasion, (first time at this Theatre,) A FINE OLD COMEDY, In which all the company will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BLAKE'S BENEFIT.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,

GREAT COMBINATION.

Favorite Artists in a most brilliant Comedy, called THE IRISH HEIRESS.

And other popular entertainments.

Box book open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.
WIFE'S SECRET.
WIFE'S SECRET.

This beautiful and pathetic story forms, as embodied and represented here, one of the

MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS
MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS
OF THE AGE.
OF THE AGE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING,

Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET, with the following excellent cast:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier.....H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward.....J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service.....[illegible]
Harry, a courier.....[illegible]
Richard, Robert, James.....(servants to Sir Walter).....[illegible]
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn.....Miss Macarthy
Maud.....Mary W[illegible]
Lady Evelyn Amyott.....Laura Keene

To conclude with selections from the celebrated musical farce of NORMA.

Norma.....Signora Marks Smith
Adalgisa.....Mme. Felixetta Vincent
Pollio.....Sig. [illegible]

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performance commence at 7¼.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

The performance will commence with MACBETH.

Macbeth.....Mr. Neafie | Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. W. G. Jones

PADDY'S WEDDING.

FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This great work of art, which was designed and built in California, at a COST OF $25,000, is now in this City, and will open for public exhibition ON MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1859, At Temple Hall, 9th-st., One door east of Broadway.

The MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE has been constructed after the most reliable authorities. The size of the model is 24 BY 36 FEET, AND 15 FEET IN HEIGHT.

It contains all the various orders of architecture prevailing when the temple was erected, with every variety of variegated marble. The greater portions of the ornamental work are gilded with California gold. The floors are all made of inlaid work, and give a correct imitation of the Mosaic. Every department of the temple is complete.

THE ARK, CHERUBIM, ALTAR OF INCENSE, TABLE OF SHEW BREAD, THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICKS, BRAZEN SEA, BRAZEN LAVERS, BRAZEN ALTAR, THE COURT OF WOMEN, THE COURT OF ISRAEL, THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS, THE SANCTUARY, and THE HOLY OF HOLIES.

For the better representation of life there are over 600 FIGURES dressed in the original costumes, and so placed in and about the temple as to give the whole a life-like appearance.

THE WHOLE WILL BE BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED WITH GAS, Lighted by the Galvanic Battery.

Rev. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, A. M., will give an instructive lecture every evening, and explanations during the day.

This unrivaled work of art was first exhibited in San Francisco, and visited by thousands while there, giving unbounded satisfaction, and receiving the highest encomiums and testimonials from the California Press, together with letters of approval from distinguished individuals, clerical and secular.

For further particulars see future announcements.

Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AT PALACE GARDEN, (14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.)

Open every afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.

The matchless Zoological collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

After an absence from New-York City for thirteen years, return, and are greeted with IMMENSE SUCCESS.

No expense or pains have been spared in selecting this rare collection of animals, or in building and decorating their NEW ZOOLOGICAL HALL, To make it a very desirable place of FAMILY RESORT.

A grand opportunity is here presented to all who are desirous of furnishing their children WITH USEFUL INFORMATION, And to advance them in the study of NATURAL HISTORY.

Pony and Monkey Performance in the daytime only.

MR. SAM COWELL, THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN, will have the honor of appearing for the first time in New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at the French Theatre, in SEVEN of his ORIGINAL! INIMITABLE!! CHARACTERISTIC!!! and EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY IMPERSONATIONS!!!!

His series of performances will be continued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Seats may be secured for any evening at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the Box Office from 9 till 4 o'clock.

Price of admission, 50 cents.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

JOHN TRYON.....Manager.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Will be presented in the Ring a brilliant variety of HORSEMANSHIP, ACROBATIC FEATS, Novel Grotesques, Elegant Gymnastics, and Comic Equestrian Scenes.

PETE JENKINS' Visit to the Show, and THE MONKEY ACT.

The entertainments to conclude with the new FAIRY PANTOMIME.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES."

Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE RUSSIAN GIANT, 7½ feet high, weighs 400 pounds. GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD. SATURDAY, Nov. 26, AFTERNOON, at 3, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the unique and startling French drama of EUSTACHE BAUDIN, with a powerful and effective cast. Eustache Baudin, Mr. Delmon Grace; Marcel Poulet, Mr. T. Hadaway; the rest of the cast by the remainder of the Company. A full-length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

NOTICE.—ALL WHO HAVE SEEN "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES" should inspect SOENTAG'S GREAT PAINTING, "A DREAM OF ITALY," Which is now on view, (for a few days longer,) with upwards of 100 first-class works, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY. Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

DUCHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION OF RARE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.—Among which are the powerful GORILLA, with their skeletons. Also, the KOOLOO-KAMBA, the nearest approach to man, and NS'CHIEGO, the only ape known to build a shelter.

Open DAY and EVENING, at No. 663 Broadway, few doors below Bleecker-st.

Admittance 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. [illegible]

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The "Scotch Ballad," by the Yankee Songsters, takes well. She sings TO-NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—NO. 785 BROADWAY.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY, Visited by over [illegible] and Pronounced by editors, critics, artists and travelers most artistic, interesting and instructive.

GOOD MUSIC.—By [illegible]. DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.

Interesting and instructive.

Every evening at 7½ o'clock. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S [illegible] THE WHITE CAPTIVE.

On Exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 298 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH

Will deliver a series of discourses upon THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE, At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every succeeding Wednesday evening.

FIRST DIVISION.

1—"The Preservation of Life."
2—"The Origin and Perpetuation of the Species."
3—"Providing for their Welfare."

SECOND DIVISION.

4—"The Divinity."
5—"Immortality."
6—"The Freedom of the Will."

Tickets 25 cents.

"WALL-STREET."

[illegible] lecture on WALL-STREET, at Clinton Hall [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible]. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

[illegible] SCHLOTTER'S LECTURES.—[illegible] FRANZ SCHLOTTER announces [illegible] delivery of a course of twelve lectures on music, [illegible] the subject as follows:

1.—History of music from the commencement of the Christian era to the end of the sixteenth century.
2.—History of music from the sixteenth [illegible] eighteenth century.
3.—History of music during the last fifty years.
4.—Beethoven, his biography and influence.
5.—Harmony and melody.
6.—Harmony; explanations most necessary to performers on the piano and in singing.
7, 8.—Musical dynamics.
9.—The piano; its organism, and effects in [illegible] theory; its history.
10.—The ancient and modern compositions [illegible], and their characteristics.
11.—Clementi, Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Chopin, Liszt and Thalberg.
12.—General review and closing remarks.

[illegible] lectures will be given every Monday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Breusing's music [illegible] Broadway, second floor, commencing MONDAY.

Tickets, admitting one to the course, $5; family tickets, admitting four persons, $12, may be secured at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and [illegible] Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

LECTURES ON THE MAMMOTH CAVE [illegible] the Cooper Institute, by Rev. John H. Hall [illegible]

Lecture 1—*Topography.*
Lecture 2—*Halls, Domes, Springs, &c.*
Lecture 3—*Rivers, Cascades, Grottoes, &c.*
Lecture 4—*Curiosities of the Cave.*

First lecture on SATURDAY, Nov. 26; begins at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

DOESTICKS!!!!!!!!!—MORTIMER THOMSON, the real, genuine, original DOESTICKS, [illegible] his celebrated versified Lecture on Pluck, at the [illegible], Williamsburgh, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 135 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—CONSTANTLY on view and for sale, Works by the following Artists: SCHEFFER, COOPER, R. A., FRERE, SHAYER, [illegible], ELMORE, BRASCASSAT, TRAYER, WILLIAMS, GUILLEMIN, BODDINGTON; and [illegible] other distinguished Artists. From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room No. [illegible].

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834, Manufacturer of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAINES BROTHERS PIANO FORTES.

For sale low at their new warerooms No. 326 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $225, $250 and $300.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY ROOMS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium, where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 439 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. Square and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary manufacture.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 29 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24 tunes, in painted tin, wood, plain and inlaid rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES, HARMONIPHONES, MANDOLINES, OUVERTURES, EXPRESSIVES, FORTE-PIANOS, &c.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich ornamental case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—[illegible] of the most approved styles, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, composition blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving globes; stationary crayons, white also colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and book-cases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the Times Office.

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.

Preparations for the Execution of Brown.

THREATS OF RESCUE, &c., &c.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN — THE PREPARATIONS — A TENDER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM SECRETARY FLOYD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

Maj. SMITH, of Virginia, is here, *en route* for Charlestown. He will relieve Col. DAVIS, and take entire charge of the military arrangements for the execution of JOHN BROWN. Secretary FLOYD has tendered Maj. SMITH any amount of arms or ammunition he may deem necessary. Q.

REPORT THAT PENNSYLVANIA OFFERED AID CONTRADICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 25.

Mr. WM. M. HIESTER, Secretary of State, contradicts the report that Gov. PACKER had tendered Gov. WISE the services of ten thousand men.

QUIET RESTORED AT CHARLESTOWN — FALSE REPORTS.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 25.

All now is quiet, with the exception of occasional alarms and rumors, amounting to little or nothing. Four companies of military are quartered in the Court-house. Gen. TALIAFERRO has taken command over Col. DAVIS. It is rumored that BROWN has greatly changed during the last twenty-four hours, becoming quite repentant.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 25.

Gov. WISE has ordered five hundred additional troops to be present at the execution of BROWN, on *Friday next.*

The *Enquirer* says that it is rumored that the dispatches from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, tendering military aid, and from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, cautioning against the approach of filibusters from that State, are altogether unfounded.

CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Nov. 25.*

According to the reported conversations with Gov. WISE, recently, in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths, not only to rescue BROWN, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates, for their offences at Harper's Ferry. The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whose word he places the fullest confidence, but whose names will not be revealed by him. It was doubtless the belief of the existence of such societies — numbering, as was reported to him, thousands of members — for the purposes related, that led the Governor recently to call out an additional number of troops.

Several of the Ministers of the Gospel, yesterday, in their Thanksgiving sermons, earnestly condemned the expressions of sympathy for BROWN and his companions, and declared that their execution was due to justice and the enormity of their crime.

THE CASE OF CAPT. COOK.

GOV. WISE'S ORGAN ON THE PLEA FOR COOK'S PARDON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

Strange as it may appear, there is in fact a greater effort, if possible, for the pardon of JOHN E. COOK than was made for Old BROWN. We are informed by the *North Iowa Times*, that efforts are being made upon the Press of the Northwestern States to affect this object. We do not feel the extreme disgust for this attempt that is expressed by the *North Iowa Times*, because we know how little the character of Gov. WISE is understood by those who think that mercy from him can be *bought* by political favor or extorted by personal threat.

Those who understand the character of HENRY A. WISE know that if he believed COOK deserved pardon it would be extended to him, though opposed by every paper in the broad limits of our country; but the pardon of COOK is out of the question — *he is the most guilty of all the Charlestown prisoners.* So far from his being the dupe of Old BROWN, Ossawatomie is the victim of JOHN E. COOK.

COOK misled BROWN, deceived him, and imposed upon all of the prisoners; he gave descriptions of the persons of those who fled. Had COOK, who lived two years in Virginia, while engaged in planning this very crime, made known to old BROWN the actual state of the negroes, had he informed old BROWN that he had not been able to induce one slave to join, and that *no aid was to be expected from the non-slaveholders*, JOHN BROWN had too much shrewdness not to have seen the folly upon which he was engaged, and he would have abandoned the undertaking. COOK *married in Virginia for the purpose of better concealing his designs, and not arousing suspicion;* he is doubly criminal, for he sought the destruction of those near and dear to his wife. COOK had visited and been hospitably entertained by *the very gentleman he afterwards robbed; he knew* from actual experiment that no slaves would join him; he knew that without large reinforcements from the North the attempt must fail; and hence he was the first to fly, and he planned his flight beforehand, leaving his deluded comrades to meet the fate his deception had brought upon them. Does such a criminal deserve pardon? We do not believe any unbiased mind can, in the face of such facts, desire the pardon of this man.

ENGLISH COMMENTS UPON THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

From the London News.

The oddest part of the story at present is the so-called Provisional Constitution said to be proposed by the rebels. It does not look genuine, and is indeed unintelligible if supposed to apply to the negro section of the community. As for the rest, the facts ascertained seem to be these: BROWN has been living near Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the river, coming and going for about a year, with his two sons, all assuming the name of SMITH, and giving out that they came for mining purposes. At the farm which they took they gradually collected arms and ammunition, which were hidden by implements of labor, supposed to be got together for the miners who were coming. Only one resident, COOK, who has escaped for the present, was implicated with them, or seems to have been tempted by them. The rest of the band were old Kansas comrades. Their method was to get the negroes of neighboring slaveholders running and to keep the masters as hostages, treating them with all courtesy. It is not yet declared whether any large number of slaves has been run off into the neighboring Free States; but certainly those on the spot seem to have been unprepared, puzzled, and helpless. BROWN probably relied too much on the known fact that slavery is found unprofitable, and is growing more and more unpopular in *Western Virginia* and *Maryland.* He assumed that in such a region an opportunity for abolishing Slavery was all that was needed; and that thence the impulse would spread through the frontier States at least, in time to determine the coming election in favor of the Anti-Slavery Party, which again would complete the abolition of Slavery. From whichever point of view the affair is regarded it is formidable, as introducing a new and highly perilous stage of a controversy of vital interest to the Republic. It is of the utmost consequence that all complicity on the part of the Abolitionists should be disproved, clearly and immediately. The present is the turning-point in the position of the planter aristocracy of the South, when, to save a worse evil, they are desiring a free-soil President who shall stop the slave-trade. It will be a grave complication if the fear of servile war should drive them to the other alternative, of staking all on an armed despotism, on behalf of their "peculiar institution." Perhaps this might bring about the more speedy abolition of Slavery; there is no saying; but the Republic would be shattered in the process. If the planters could but see it, their interest lies in the simple act of making their negroes hired laborers instead of salable chattels. This method would in a moment double the value of their land and the efficiency of the labor upon it. Their negroes are not the only slaves on their plantations now; they themselves are not free men; and insurrections, led by political adventurers, will haunt them henceforth. They might free themselves by freeing their negroes, and enrich themselves at the same time. But they do not know, and cannot understand this. It is a pity that they should not learn it before ruin began to fall. Warned of the loosening of the avalanche for some time past, they have only shouted the louder, as if to bring it down. Here is a passing drift. Will they obviate the destruction? or will they run the risk? Their choice must be now or never.

From the London Globe.

Not a word can be said for Old BROWN. If we were to admit the immoral doctrine, that the terrible provocation he received justifies his declaration — war against slavery and slave-owners, it might seem in that extremity he fairly said that BROWN had taken ample vengeance in Kansas and Missouri. But nothing can justify persons who enter upon courses of action like that which showed itself at Harper's Ferry, and which even a partial success would have developed into a series of horrible murders and incendiary rapine. But it may be justly said that the BROWNS are a product of the abnormal relations existing between the whites and the negroes, between those who favor Slavery and those who condemn it as an abomination; of the state of things which leads men to stick at no measures calculated, in their opinion, to extend the area of Slavery; of that border code which is embodied in the familiar and dreadful name of LYNCH; and of the weakness of the executive in the Federation, and the sovereign States that compose it. BROWN and his insurrection are products of a singular state of society, of a "degraded and brutal system of politics," to quote again the language of an American journal. The "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor — a specimen of which we had in Kansas — is only one of the circumstances which give scope to the BROWNS. The Harneys and Walkers, the Brodericks and Terrys, the Brookses [illegible]

[illegible] San Domingo Wars, but also ample openings for the growth of [illegible] and interest in "putting down" these men, or rather in effecting [illegible] movements which will make their existence impossible. We have also a great interest in the solution of this problem; for it would be an advantage to us and the world, were law and order rendered supreme over the entire North American Continent.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Fire at Volcano — A New Stage-Road to San Diego — Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

Another of our mountain mining towns has suffered by fire. At about 3½ o'clock on Saturday morning, flames were discovered in an unoccupied building opposite the Union Hotel, in the town of Volcano, Amador County. There was very little breeze, yet the flames spread rapidly, and in less than one hour *the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of the fire-proof buildings,* was in ashes. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The heaviest losers will be: B. F. GWENE, of the Empire Hotel, $6,000; GOLDBERG & Co., cigar merchants, $3,000; MANNHEIMER & Co., $3,000; JIM [illegible], billiard saloon — a new one just finished — $2,000. The total loss will be from $50,000 to $75,000. As an evidence of the prompt energy with which Californians have learned to meet misfortunes of this character, it is worth mentioning that twenty minutes after the fire broke out, some of the sufferers had men on the way to the different saw-mills to engage timber for rebuilding. All the fire-proof buildings stood the test nobly. Both the express offices, the telegraph and post offices were saved.

Our people are already grumbling loudly at the operation of the new Ocean Mail contract. The fine steamer *John L. Stephens*, connecting with the *Baltic* on the Atlantic side, arrived here a day and a half ahead of the opposition steamer, *Orizaba*, which brought the mails. Those parties whose letters came by Express, of course, were served promptly on the arrival of the *Stephens*; but those who depended upon "Uncle Sam" for their documents, had to wait. Passengers from your port seem to understand the value of a quick sea trip, and thus it happens that the old line brought us nearly double the number that came by the opposition. Ordinarily we shall look for the *Baltic's* and *Atlantic's* passengers at least three days ahead of their rivals, and sometimes five days.

A most important discovery has recently been made of a good stage road between San Diego and the desert east of that port, over which the trip between San Diego and Fort Yuma can easily be made in two days' time. With direct steam communication between San Diego and San Francisco, therefore, the new road brings us within less than four days of Fort Yuma — two days less than the quickest trips ever made heretofore. It would be a very easy matter to give us an Overland Mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* San Antonio, El Paso and San Diego in sixteen or eighteen days, if Congress would pay for it.

Capt. KIRBY, of the ship *Uncowah*, which arrived from New-York on the 22d inst., gives quite a thrilling description of an immense ice-berg which he saw *off Cape Horn on the 9th of August last.*

Capt. KIRBY at first could not believe that it was ice, and thinking he might have been drifted to the northward during the several days in which he had not been able to get an observation, set it down as an island covered with snow. The wind was from the eastward, and the ship going at the rate of eight knots, she soon brought the whole body above the horizon, and not long after the ice was found to stretch along the whole head and on the weather bow. The course of the ship was then altered, so as to bring the ice on the lee bow, and gradually, as the bearings altered, five icebergs of various sizes were made out. The ship passed within a few miles to the windward of them.

The ice-field and bergs were estimated to be from eight to ten miles long, and very high — a solid mass of ice, against which the sea broke, as upon the iron-bound shores of a Continent. At four miles distance *the water about the ship was agitated with eddies* and ripples caused by the opposing presence of so large a body to the usual ocean currents. The sides along which the ship passed appeared to be precipitous up for more than a hundred feet from the water, when they broke up towards the peaks in the interior of the Island; and down the steppes, the spyglass showed the existence of great gullies and water-courses. When the sun shone full upon the Island it reflected the light with great brilliancy.

It was late in the afternoon when the *Uncowah passed. About 6 o'clock a large English packet-ship,* under a cloud of canvas, hove in sight, steering to the eastward, and astern and to leeward of her a bark. Capt. KIRBY displayed his signals reading "ice ahead" — which the ship acknowledged by immediately hauling up to the northward towards Cape Horn, and the bark, though too far distant to read the signals, took the alarm and followed suit. *The ice was* directly in the track of vessels bound to the eastward. The vessels were steering full upon it, and would have reached it (but for this warning) after dark, *when, probably, both would have foundered. The* ship appeared to be a large Melbourne packet, and had many people on deck. The name made out from her signals was *Philopontus.* This immense iceberg was, doubtless, detached from the vast masses in the Antarctic Ocean, and was set to the northward and eastward by the currents.

THOMAS H. LUCAS, (colored) was murdered at La Porte, Sierra County, on the 25th October, by PETER LOMBARD, who shot him through the heart, to revenge an insult to his mother.

Capt. BROWN, of the ship *Levanter*, has been arrested upon complaint of LEWIS WARREN, a sailor, who charges him with inflicting a cruel and unusual punishment.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the case Martha Soule *vs.* Edwin R. Soule.

FROM OREGON.

DISCOVERY OF RICH GOLD DIGGINGS.

Late news from Oregon had been received at San Francisco. A Government express-man named McGUIRE, recently arrived at the Dalles, brings reliable intelligence that new and rich gold diggings have been discovered near the above-named river.

The Dalles *Journal* contains the following particulars:

"According to our informant, the discovery is confined to a small bar on the river, which is being worked by soldiers, Quartermaster's men, and a large number of Indians. The men from camp go down after breakfast, walking a distance of five miles, and working not more than half a day, averaging about $20 to the hand. This is without the ordinary conveniences for mining, and with nothing but picks, using frying pans for washing out. With 'rockers,' it is estimated that from $50 to $200 to the hand could readily be taken out.

The discovery, we are told, was made by Sergeant COMPTON, in whose honor the locality has been named 'Compton's Bar.'

The effect of this news has been to create quite an excitement in our town, but as yet we have not heard of any departures for the new gold mines. Should the next advices confirm these startling reports, we may expect to see a stampede scarcely equalled by that to Fraser's River."

Refutation of a Slander.

We copied a paragraph, a day or two since, from the *Bridgeport Farmer*, stating that a very beautiful lady, who some years since had left her husband, on account of ill-usage, had recently been abducted by him, after being rendered insensible by chloroform. Both husband and wife called upon us yesterday, with a request that we would publish the following denial of the story, and request the *Bridgeport Farmer* to copy it:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A foul and wicked slander having appeared in your paper of the 23d instant, copied from the *Bridgeport Farmer*, and a still more slanderous report appeared in the *Farmer* of the 19th instant. I here say to you the whole is a base slander and falsehood against my husband. It is true I have been absent from my husband for nearly three years. I became satisfied of my error and wrote for my husband to come after me, which he very kindly did, following out my instructions exactly. Whatever difficulty may have existed between us has been amicably adjusted, and not the least difficulty would have occurred between me and my husband had we not been interfered with by other parties. There is not, I am happy to say, one word of truth in the whole statement as it appeared in your paper. I do not censure any paper for inserting it, excepting where it first started, and I earnestly hope they will be as prompt in contradicting it as they were in giving it publicity.

MARY MARIA LANE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD — PROCEEDINGS FOR SELLING IT ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE. — Application has been made to Comptroller CHURCH by the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, to advertise and sell the Road for non-payment of interest. The Comptroller has placed the demands in the hands of the Attorney-General TREMAIN, who will proceed at once under the act of 1845, to foreclose and sell the Road, with all its appurtenances.

Prior to 1845, the State had made a loan of $3,000,000 to the New-York and Erie Road. By a law of that year, the State released its lien in the following manner: The Road was authorized to issue $3,000,000 of new bonds, which the State was to take in full of its former loan, and assign from time to time to the Company, on the expenditure by it of certain specified sums in the construction of the Road.

Section 6 of this act provides that the holder of any bond, on failure of payment of interest or principal, "may place the same in the hands of the Comptroller, who shall proceed to foreclose the same," and sell the Road. Any bondholder, who has filed notice of the fact with the Comptroller, is entitled to three months' notice of the sale. — *Albany Evening Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are gradually coming into favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. Dr. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior article is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence; true, they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure — safe, because they operate only on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, *leaves it stronger.* They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only [illegible] they are removing [illegible] the blood which are the causes of disease. They open nature's [illegible], and [illegible] pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature — nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by *dysentery. My strength was all gone.* Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered *four, and the next morning four more.* Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LUSE, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR. — Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured — thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

TRUTHFUL SAYINGS. — To succeed you must keep moving; to grow rich you must keep saving; to complete your outfit as a gentleman of fashion you must wear one of the neat and stylish Hats manufactured by the renowned KNOX, whose elegant store is located on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. KNOX is the Hatter.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — A beautiful and healthy babe is a pearl beyond price to its fond mother — while the puling, sickly infant is an object of general compassion. These mild, soothing remedies, are peculiarly adapted to all infantile disorders, internal or external.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25.

$4,000	Va. State 6s	92½	300	Harlem Railroad	10½
500	do	94	200	Harlem R. Pref. b60	36½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	90½	600	do	36½
3,000	N. C. State 6s	98½	25	do	36½
12,000	Missouri S. 6s	84½	250	Gal. & Chic. R. b60	73
38,000	do s30	84½	100	do b60	73
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76	101	50	do	72¾
1,000	Erie R. 3dm.bs. '83	71	518	do	73
4,000	Erie R. 4th m.bs.	46	100	do s15	72¾
16,000	do	46	100	do b40	73
1,000	do	46½	100	do b60	73½
1,000	H. Riv. R. 3d m.	79½	100	do s45	72½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	88½	100	Erie Railroad	8½
25	Merchants' Bank	105	600	Reading Railroad	39½
60	Mechanics' Bank	115	20	do	39½
50	do	115½	200	do	39½
300	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99½	150	Mich. Central R.	41¾
100	do b60	100	50	do s30	41½
175	do	100	150	do s60	41
5	do	100¼	300	do	41½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	84	50	do b15	41½
25	Second-avenue R.	101	12	M. So. & N. Ia. g.s.	17½
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	88	212	do	18
725	do	84	100	do s30	18
100	do b60	85	200	Panama R'd b60	135
125	do	84½	50	do s10	134½
460	do	84	50	do	134½
200	do	84½	100	do b60	134½
250	N. Y. Central R.	81½	100	do	134½
700	do b30	81½	100	do	134½
100	do s30	81½	100	do	135
100	do b30	81½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	20½
100	do	81½	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	64
2400	do	81½	50	do b30	64
100	do s30	81½	100	do b60	64
100	do	81½	100	do	64
100	do b60	81½	100	do s10	63½
200	Hudson River R.	41½	50	do	63½
50	do	41½	250	do	63½
100	do b10	41½	100	do s60	63½
50	do	41½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	4

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s. s30	84½	50	Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	85½
1,000	Va. State 6s	92½	50	do s3	85½
2,000	N. Y. C. Bds., '76	101	100	Erie Railroad	8½
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	50	100	do	8½
1,000	Ga. & C. 2d m. Bs.	80½	100	do	8
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	13½	200	do	8½
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	100½	200	Reading R.	40
40	do	100½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	41½
145	N. Y. Cen. R.	81½	150	M. S. & N. I. g. s. s30	18
150	do	81½	100	do	18½
150	do b30	81½	150	Panama R. b30	134½
100	do b60	81½	100	do b60	134
100	do b60	81½	200	do b30	134
50	Harlem R. pref'd	36½	100	do	134
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	84	100	do	135½
50	do s60	86	100	Ill. Central R. b60	60½
50	do	86	100	do s30	60
100	do s10	86	200	do b30	60
300	do	86½	100	do	60
300	do	86	50	Galena & Chic. R.	73½
100	do	87	100	do b60	73½
100	do s30	87½	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	21
150	do	86	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. b7	63½
150	do b60	86½	200	do b60	63½
100	do s30	86			
110	do	86			

FRIDAY, Nov. 25 — P. M.

The members of the Stock Exchange, after the holiday season of yesterday, renewed business this morning with considerable spirit. The speculative movement noticed early in the week took a more extensive range, and the firmness of the market was quite general at the close of the day. The excitement in Pacific Mail was increased to the intensity of fever heat in the afternoon, when it became generally current that the rival steamship interests are about to be consolidated, making common stock of the Vanderbilt and Roberts steamers, and the late Collins steamers in the new North Atlantic Company on this side, and otherwise disposing of or exchanging one of the Collins steamers (possibly the *Adriatic*) for Mr. VANDERBILT's four steamers on the Pacific side. One reason is, that the combined interest is to run a weekly line to and from California. Another is that the trips will be tri-monthly. The full particulars of the present settlement, and future running arrangements of the parties, who have thus been brought together once more, will probably be given to the public in an authorized shape in the course of a few days. The Pacific shares opened this morning at 86 ℔ cent., but soon sold down to 84 ℔ cent., under a free disposition to realize on the sudden large advance of Wednesday afternoon. Fresh orders to buy these came in at 84½@85, and were increased in amount, apparently without limit as to price, in the afternoon, the sales running up to 91½ ℔ cent. after the printed list. The latest quotation of which we heard was 91@91½ ℔ cent. The transactions of the day in the stock amount to something like 5,000 shares. The extreme advance since Tuesday morning is *eighteen per cent.* There was less stir in Panama, and the final price lower than on Wednesday by about 2 ℔ cent., though the impression obtains that the general movement for the rise is by no means over, because of the fact that from 137½@133½ ℔ cent., any more than when the price price fell back last week from 134@139. The speculative interest in New-York Central was materially increased, and something like the September buoyancy was apparent at the close of the day. The purchases were heavy this forenoon, at 81½ ℔ cent., and after the Second Board printed sales 81¾ ℔ cent. was paid and bid. The Grain and *Flour* advices from abroad, which have infused increased activity, at higher prices, into our Corn Exchange, induce the calculation that an unusually heavy Winter traffic, at good prices, will be realized over the New-York trunk lines in December, the Canal competition being then closed. The Erie Receiver and the new Board of Directors feel especially encouraged, and it is understood that they have already shaped their financial arrangements for the early resumption of the mortgage interest. And *in order to make the English plan of reorganization* the more acceptable to the mortgage creditors, as well as the common bond and stockholders, a separate negotiation has been entered upon for the completion of the Long Dock property, so as to relieve the net earnings of 1860 from the contribution of $500,000 to this object, as proposed in the first draught of the plan. The Mortgage Bonds further advanced, today, from 1 to 3 ℔ cent., and the Convertible Bonds 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The First Mortgage sold at 93 ℔ cent., including November coupon; for the Second 83 ℔ cent. was bid, and there were sales of Thirds at 71 ℔ cent., and Fourths at 50 ℔ cent. The Convertibles stand about 30 ℔ cent., and no sales induced by the enhanced bids. The shares rose to $9¼, though this is scarcely equal to their appreciation among the holders and buyers in the English market. The Western Stocks were steady for all except *Illinois Central,* which fell to and a fraction under 60, on the London quotation by the *Vigo* this morning. Galena was sold somewhat freely on the third week's traffic in November, the increase, as on the second, being small, but the stock closed 73¼ sales, as on Wednesday, while Rock Island was ¼@½ better. The Coal Shares were all firmer. Reading rose to 40 ℔ cent., Delaware to 101¼, Pennsylvania Coal, 84. There was no further advance in Hudson River Shares, which were in steady demand; the third mortgage rose to 79¾ sales. Harlem Preferred, ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher. State Stocks steady. The general market left off firm.

Under an order from the Supreme Court, the Receiver of the Erie Road will, on Monday, pay the interest upon the first mortgage bonds, amounting in all to $210,000. The second mortgage coupons, equal to $140,000, will next be paid.

In Money rates we hear of no changes today. *The Stock Brokers are supplied at from* 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ℔ cent for strictly choice bills. The Bremen steamer *New-York* takes the European mails to-morrow. Owing to the interference of yesterday's holiday, and the non-arrival of the *Africa* until late this afternoon, little or nothing is accomplished in Exchange for this opportunity. The terms remain as last quoted — 109¾@110 on London; f.5 15@f.5 13¾ on Paris. We hear of no Specie engagements for the *New-York.*

The traffic return of the Galena and Chicago Road, the third week of November, shows as follows:

1859	$29,002
1858	27,262
Increase	$1,740

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road, the third week of November, were:

1859	$40,400
1858	35,600
Increase	$4,800

The Merchants Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent.

The 1st October quarterly return of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company shows the outstanding funded debt was......$6,076,125

Bills payable		272,911
Accounts payable		280,229
Total		$6,630,265
Assets in cash	$52,960 90	
Bills receivable	280,442 57	
Accounts receivable	266,933 80	
Coal on hand	443,270 51	945,507
Balance of indebtedness		$5,733,637

The revenue for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859 was as follows:

Transportation of coal	$3,262,673
Expenditures	2,620,203
Net earnings nine months	$642,669

The following is the last weekly Bank return from New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Nov. 19.	Loans. Nov. 12.	Specie. Nov. 19.	Specie. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$5,674,751	$5,747,587	$2,982,162	$3,443,717
Canal Bank	2,350,139	2,369,914	1,637,596	1,970,447
Louisiana	4,635,613	4,162,691	1,681,776	1,361,461
Louis'na State	5,420,429	5,376,630	2,517,424	2,620,279
Mec. & Traders	1,077,200	1,222,680	565,610	583,967
Bank of N. O.	1,886,843	1,805,080	576,620	563,380
Southern Bk.	380,514	382,160	470,466	386,000
Union Bank	1,630,945	1,629,892	480,373	435,654
Merchants' Bk	721,346	721,951	290,507	272,062
Crescent City	1,069,459	1,071,271	310,054	320,516
Bk. of America	109,209	364,651	440,663	476,413
Total	24,867,526	25,164,117	12,070,380	12,533,036
	Decrease	$276,189	Decrease	$462,106

BANKS.	Circulation. Nov. 19.	Circulation. Nov. 12.	Deposits. Nov. 19.	Deposits. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$2,394,020	$2,349,120	$4,442,770	$4,574,464
Canal Bank	944,570	954,000	1,262,450	1,455,605
Louisiana	981,114	921,044	2,612,794	2,725,334
Louis'na State	2,053,676	2,041,085	4,477,373	4,667,877
Mec. & Traders	381,145	390,165	921,745	1,006,649
Bank of N. O.	380,740	384,260	1,137,127	1,179,925
Southern Bk.	290,715	289,200	486,394	428,300
Union Bank	826,935	807,645	1,192,792	1,204,348
Merchants' Bk	458,000	449,779	505,219	472,050
Crescent City	279,765	282,426	271,507	375,714
Bk. of America	299,715	323,426	693,310	649,678
Total	9,767,424	9,712,124	19,785,186	20,207,569
	Increase	$47,300	Decrease	$421,383

BANKS.	Exchange. Nov. 19.	Exchange. Nov. 12.	Due Dis. Banks. Nov. 19.	Due Dis. Banks. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$1,410,291	$1,227,129	$290,686	$370,460
Canal Bank	242,662	158,268	212,654	222,515
Louisiana	868,300	627,796	465,116	510,247
Louis'na State	857,264	863,294	221,278	263,526
Mec. & Traders	328,390	605,629	29,623	19,479
Bank of N. O.	657,678	668,297	160,144	185,151
Southern Bk.	1,049,965	1,099,085		
Union Bank	186,851	173,572	294,120	117,965
Merchants' Bk	103,263	121,963	76,257	48,594
Crescent City	80,649	63,557	7,976	23,220
Bk. of America	19,000	16,650	34,562	23,938
Total	5,662,415	5,112,650	1,711,167	1,726,475
	Increase	$549,765	Decrease	$15,308

The *Africa* arrived this afternoon, with English mail advices to the 12th inst. SATTERTHWAITE refers to American Securities in the London market thus:

"The market for American Securities is without material change. United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874, steadily advance as the coupon for interest matures. Erie Third Mortgage continue in demand; there is also active inquiry for Erie Shares. New-York Central Shares have improved 1 ℔ cent., and Detroit and Milwaukee First Mortgage Bonds 2 ℔ cent. since our last. Illinois Construction Bonds are steady at 75@77, but Shares have been rather freely sold, and close heavy at 40@39 discount."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,067,290	Increase £766,731
Other deposits	14,311,201	Decrease 380,410
Rest	3,175,200	Increase 23,404

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	10,875,157	Unchanged.
Other securities	18,640,373	Decrease 158,558
Notes unemployed	6,086,430	Increase 451,865

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,804,475, being a decrease of £504,980, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,630,169, showing a decrease of £53,238 when compared with the preceding return.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1859.	1858.
Entered at the port	$888,837	$844,218
Thrown on Market	236,646	462,377
Since Jan. 1.		
Entered at the port	$88,695,631	$64,292,649
Thrown on Market	90,972,262	62,130,426

The following is the summary for the week:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
M'f. of Wool	166	$241,866	212	$63,526	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'f. of Cotton	267	65,888	142	41,617	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'f. of Silk	200	347,698	167	47,707	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'f. of Flax	1,864	76,228	98	8,247	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	226	65,888	96	14,980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,615	$616,246	708	$165,342	[illegible]	[illegible]

Repudiation Views of a Know-Nothing Bondholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letters of "A Bondholder" and of "A [illegible] man," upon the subject of the Pittsburgh repudiation, published in the TIMES of 22d and 24th inst., are no doubt both true, though savoring somewhat of recrimination. The monopoly of honesty and morals does not belong exclusively to any one nationality, and thus far the element of both foreign and native population are fairly chargeable with being recreant to their duty as citizens with regard to the repudiation of the debt of Pittsburgh. It would be easy to name many cities and counties in various States that are free from foreign population, where the disgrace of repudiation now soils the former fair reputation of communities. These examples exist in Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, &c., as well as in Pennsylvania; but nowhere has open repudiation of debt been rendered more offensively repulsive to a sense of justice and propriety, and we may say more injurious to the sacred cause of religion itself, than in Pittsburgh, from the fact that, at the same time that a population does not shrink from the dishonor of casting off their *self-imposed and self-contracted indebtedness,* a sufficient majority is found to enact very stringent laws for the strict observance of the Sabbath. Without stopping to inquire from what part of the population, foreign or native, such laws emanate, we respect them, and would fain hope that wherever such laws or customs exist in this country they would be respected. But who could not but be painfully shocked by the pharisaic contradiction of two acts such as we point out; are they not a burning shame, a libel upon the truth of democratic institutions, as well as upon the profession of true religion? On one hand, a lawfully contracted debt is shamelessly repudiated, and on the other, the sacredness of God's law openly proclaimed; thus adding barefaced hypocrisy to the odium of dishonesty. Yet, it is possible, and we would gladly entertain the belief, that this can be the result of omission rather than of *commission.* The enactment of Sunday laws would point to the fact that in Pittsburgh a majority can be found on the side of order and morality. The repudiation of debt, if it be true that the odium rests *principally upon the Irish and German element,* would allow us to infer that the native population, who have *been represented as entertaining principles of* integrity and honor, have failed to make their influence felt at the polls. Where the privileges of universal suffrage exists the respectable and well-thinking part of the population cannot let a dishonest, but active minority, disgrace the community and suppose that they can escape the odium, because they have only failed to oppose a dishonest act by abstaining to vote. It is not enough to *profess* sentiments of honesty and integrity, but they must also be *practiced.* Let this be remembered by citizens, as well native as of foreign birth, in the exercise of their electoral franchise, and the blot of repudiation which now stains many a name that ought to stand fair, will soon be washed away.

A KNOW-NOTHING.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 25.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 93¾; Reading Railroad 19¾; Morris Canal 49½; Long Island Railroad 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad 37¾.

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 25.

Exchange on New-York par@1-16 per cent. premium.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 25.

Exports for the week	$87,000
Imports for the week	128,000

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 25 — 6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand for the house and interior trade; sales 100 bbls., at $4 75 for State, from Chicago Spring Wheat. WHEAT opened steady, but since the steamer's advices holders are firm, at an advance; sales before the news, 1,600 bushels Chicago Spring No. 2 at $1 02@$1 03; 250 bushels white Canada at $1 33@$1 34; and 800 bushels red Michigan at $1 25. CORN very scarce, and nothing doing. BARLEY, RYE and OATS quiet. PEAS in limited demand; sales 1,500 bushels Canada at 65c.@66c. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled, though shipments will about close this week. *Lake Imports to-day* — 350 bbls. Flour; 34,000 Wheat; 2,000 bushels Barley; 3,200 bushels Oats; 800 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports* — 4,600 bbls. Flour; 23,400 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn; 3,600 bush. Oats; 5,300 bushels Barley; 2,400 bushels Rye; 5,000 bushels Peas. A cold southeast wind has prevailed all day.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 25 — 1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; rates unchanged; sales 900 bbls. WHEAT opened quiet at the rates of yesterday, but afterwards advanced 2c.; sales 45,000 bushels, at $1 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 02½ for Canadian Club; $1 03½ for Milwaukee Club; and $1 16 for Red Michigan. CORN steady; sales 3,000 bushels New at 61c. OATS quiet; small sales Canadian at 37c. RYE and BARLEY — no sales. WHISKY dull and nominal at 25c. *Lake Imports for the last forty-eight hours* — 17,430 bbls. Flour; 244,623 bushels Wheat; 16,987 bushels Corn; 1,347 bushels Oats; 8,510 bushels Barley; and 14,560 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports* — 43,819 bushels Wheat; 5,300 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull at $5 37½ for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 25,000 bushels white at a decline of 5c.; at $1 21@$1 40. CORN steady; white 84c.@86c.; yellow 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS quiet; Pork, Mess, $15 25; Prime, $10 50; Bacon Sides, 10c. WHISKY steady at 26½c.@27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $1 30; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels old Yellow, at 90c.@92c. WHISKY steady, at 26¾c.@27¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 24.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 7,500 bales, at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling. CORN declined 10c.; sales at 67c. FREIGHTS — Cotton to Boston, ¾c.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 for superfine. WHEAT steady at unaltered prices. *Receipts To-day* — 3,750 bbls. Flour; 5,800 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR steady at $5 12½ for superfine. Wheat steady at $1 12@$1 22. *Receipts to-day* — 3,800 bbls. Flour; 7,500 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 24.

COTTON — The market was quiet to-day, being a holiday; sales 3,000 bales, at 10½c. for Middling.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North — Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	6½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mail per steamer *New-York*, for Bremen and Southampton, will close to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

The mail for Havana, per steamer *De Soto*, will close on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 11½ o'clock.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
New-York	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Nov. 30	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washington	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Circassian	Nov. 12	Galway	New-York
City of Manchester	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston
Ocean Queen	Nov. 22	Southampton	New-York
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.			
De Soto	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
Yorktown	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool — Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, Mr. Wheelwright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kroll, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell and 2 children, Miss Thomas, Miss S. Rothon, Miss Bright, Miss H. [illegible], Mrs. Dabb, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, 3 children and 2 nurses; Mr. and Mrs. C. Forbes, Mrs. Probyn and maid, two Misses Probyn, [illegible], Lieut. Zaine, D. H. Wichham, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Traub, two Misses Traub, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Phyfe, 3 sons and maid, Mr. E. Clarke, A. B. Mann, Henry Randall [illegible], Henry F. Angen, [illegible], Rev. Dr. Cahill, [illegible], Wm. Forbes and [illegible], James Hall, [illegible], Mr. McGuinness, J. [illegible], Sneeras Colgate and [illegible], G. W. Gear, [illegible], Trafford, Mr. [illegible], John Foley, John B. Hall, G. B. Brush, [illegible], Lloyd Windes, W. H. Peters, Elly Zacharie, Mr. Kildun, [illegible], T. V. Howard, Mr. Argerollas, E. W. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Hagelbaum, [illegible], Robert Gourlie, Mrs. Babbitt, [illegible], Hennessy, De Rose, Charles H. Bohr, Mr. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Duhe, Miss Duhe, Mr. and Mrs. Redwith, Miss Redwith, Dr. and Mrs. Albury, Henry Elliott, [illegible], with wife and child, Mr. Berry, Mrs. Barton, Edward Doremus, Messrs. Lovell, Gurrence, W. B. Currard, Miss Jordan, Miss Louisa Bonamus and sister.

MINIATURE ALMANAC — THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 6 17

HIGH WATER — THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 46 | Gov. Island.. 9 30 | Hell Gate.. 11 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Lawless, Mobile, [illegible]; [illegible], Van Santen, Bremen, [illegible]; Vulcan, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible]; Queen of the West, Thompson, Liverpool, [illegible].

Barks J. Baggett, Lambert, Glasgow, [illegible]; [illegible], Sherman, [illegible].

Brigs Anemone, [illegible]; Village Pride, Cummings, St. Johns, N. F.; [illegible] Weld, Virginia, Lord, [illegible].

Schooners W. L. Burroughs, Jenks, Savannah, [illegible]; C. [illegible], Apalachicola; E. Stannard, Deane, Plymouth, [illegible]; [illegible], Potter, Port Maria, [illegible]; Caroline, Packard, Portland, [illegible]; Collins, Curacoa; [illegible]; Baker, Mobile, McCready, [illegible]; Boston, G. L. Hatch & Co.; [illegible]; W. Lewis & Co.; Peerless, (Br.,) Dee, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Danville, Chester, Richmond, O. [illegible]; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. and 160 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 22, [illegible] A. M., passed steamship Europa, from Boston, for Liverpool. Arrived off the Battery at 4.30 P. M.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Washington, Alexandria, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamtug James L. Stevens, Taylor, Providence 30 hours, having in tow ship Timor.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Taylor, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Oct. 19, lat. 48 31, lon. 25 28, experienced a tremendous gale from S. E. to N. W., blew away close reefed fore and maintopsails and lost sail. Oct. 23, lat. 46 30, lon. 41 22, a tremendous gale from westward, lost close reefed maintopsail, foresail and foretopsail; was 8 ds. without a topsail to set, blowing most of the time a severe gale from N. W.; shipped a sea, which filled cabin, stove booby hatch, quarter boat, started spars, &c. Nov. 19, in a gale from N. W. shifted cargo. Nov. 22, off South Shoal, spoke English bark Eva, bound for Glasgow. 23d, off Fire Island, took pilot from boat Virginia, No. 2, and saw ship Grand Republic, bound for San Francisco. Nov. 25, anchored on the Bar.

Ship Timor, Bixby, Providence 30 hours, in ballast to Bassett & Bacon. Was towed to this City by steamtug J. A. Stevens. She will load for Valparaiso.

Brig E. Bennington, Smith, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Potter. Had heavy easterly weather S. of Hatteras, split sails.

Brig Rosalie, (Br.,) Balwer, Sidney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig John Geddes, (Br.,) Griffin, Maitland, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes and plaster to order.

Brig Mary Morrison, Hinckle, Darien, [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to G. Wheelwright.

Brig Rose, Allen, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal, for Middletown.

Brig Grand Master, [illegible], Malaga Oct. 6, and Gibraltar [illegible], with fruit to [illegible].

Schr. Endeavor, (Br.,) McDonald, [illegible], [illegible], with coals to C. H. Trumbull. [illegible] Cape Sable bearing W. by S. [illegible] [illegible], with cattle and loss of spars, [illegible].

Schr. John Williams, (Br.,) Johnson, [illegible], via Long Island Sound, [illegible], with [illegible] to Joseph Bacon. Has had heavy weather [illegible].

Schr. C. Roberts, Fowler, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master.

Schr. Jerusha M., Smith, Little Egg Harbor 1 d., with coal.

Schr. Indus, (of Vienna,) Stubing, Black River, Jam., Oct. 31, with logwood and [illegible] to [illegible].

Schr. Eleanor, Hoover, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and coffee to Rising & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. P. Frankingburg, [illegible], Sound Beach, with cotton from schr. J. A. Stanley, (previously reported ashore.)

Schr. John A. Brown, Bailey, Sound Beach, with cotton, &c., from schr. J. A. Stanley, (previously reported ashore.)

Schr. M. L. Hildreth, Potter, New-Haven 2 ds., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, Newport 1 d., with lime to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Laura Frances, Nickerson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. Gondor, Jr., Ellingworth, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Butler, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Cornelia Cook, Everham, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Edward Bennett, (3-masted,) Wood, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mahaffey, Haddam, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. John Cadwalader, Taylor, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Harmonia, Maloney, Rondout, with coal, for Dighton.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Decosta, Horton, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Sabine, ——, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master.

Schr. R. A. Anderson, Crampton, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Bethel 4 ds., with lumber, &c., to master.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to E. W. Rogers & Co.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lawrence, Amherst, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to F. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Grace Darling, Mason, Providence 30 hours.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Charles Williams, Healy, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

WIND — Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. E., with snow and rain.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 25. — No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind E., light; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 25. — One brig outside the Bar, bound in. Wind S. E., light; weather cloudy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 25. — One of Cromwell's propellers, three brigs and a [illegible] schr. in the Bay, bound in. Wind S. E. Indications of a storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24. — Arr. ships Golden Gate, Liverpool; Mystic, Rio de Janeiro; Hemisphere and Hannah Thornton, New-York; Gutenberg, Havre.

BOSTON, Nov. 25. — Arr. barks Allen Brothers, Dunham, Malaga; Alice Tainter, Williams, Aspinwall; Seaward, Doty, Ardrossan; brigs Charles [illegible], Medbury, Turk's Island; Samuel Tomlin, [illegible], Savannah. Below — Barks Mary Sawyer, Malaga; [illegible], Fulton, Glasgow.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod — Steamer F. Spaulding, Philadelphia; brig R. G. Berry, Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25. — The schr. Sally Wheaton, from Delaware City for New-York, with grain, went ashore last night on Coal Spring Bar. She is in a bad position.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25. — The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, from New-York, arrived at the wharf at 7 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. J. A. Stanley, previously reported ashore, has been floated off, and is now on the Dry Dock for repairs.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21. — The report from the ship Laurence is not favorable, as the tide rises and falls inside the same as outside. Her sleeping, spars, cables, and 50 bales of cotton have arrived here, and lighters, with a sufficient number of men, have gone to save all they can of the cargo.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 22. — During a heavy blow from the eastward, the schr. Virginia, of Maine, with a cargo of corn and flour, bound to Philadelphia, &c., dragged her anchors and went ashore on the beach. North [illegible] Wharf. The vessel will probably get off; cargo will come off to-morrow, after discharging part of cargo. — By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AFRICA.]

The Am. ship Helvetia, from Havre for New-York, put back to Havre on the 8th, leaky.

From Fayal we hear of the following vessels having put into that port in distress:

Oct. 6, the St. Andrew, from the Clyde for New-York, with loss of sails, &c., and on the same day, the Republican, from Cadiz for New-York, leaky.

Oct. 17, the Vesta, from Liverpool for New-York, leaky and was discharging.

Oct. 21, the Mary Holland, from the Clyde for Philadelphia, leaky, lost spars, &c., and had discharged her cargo.

Oct. 25, the Josephus, from Antwerp for Boston, leaky, and was discharging.

The ship Pass Frank, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Queenstown, leaky.

Ship William Patten, of Rockland, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st, from Trapani, with loss of bowsprit and jib-boom, having been in collision off Cape de Gatte with the Pelican State. She would have to repair.

Spoken, &c.

Cavalier — ship, 23 ds. from Quebec for London, Oct. 11, lat. 48 30, lon. 12.

Express — ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, Oct. 13, lat. 33 50, lon. 15.

Fairy — Eng. brig, 6 ds. from Liverpool for New-York, Oct. 16, lat. 49 19, lon. 12 41.

Queen of India — ship, bound S., was seen, Oct. 4, lat. 51 01, lon. 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Jam., Oct. 31, brig Josephine, of Baltimore, Me., for New-York.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1859. — At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable at this office on and after Dec. 15, [illegible]. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible], and so remain until Dec. 5. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

ADVENT SERVICES AT THE FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, West 27th-st., near Broadway, New-York. There will be (D. V.) a course of sermons by clergymen of the City, upon the subjects of the season, on SUNDAY EVENINGS during Advent, at the 7½ o'clock service.